The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 209 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
6th Sept	Arabia	8000	---	---
13th ,,	Malwa	11000	---	---
19th ,,	Simla	6000	---	---
26th ,,	Morea	11000	---	---
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	---	---
10th ,,	Nuloja	12500	---	---
17th ,,	Caledonia	9000	---	---
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moultan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	---	---
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	---	---
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	---	---
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	---	---

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	2nd Sept.	9th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5145	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources.

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.
88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&O	6850	3rd Feb.	---
City of Glasgow	A&O	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&O	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&O	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore	A&O	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall	A&O	5321	--- ---	29th March
City of Manchester	A&O	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&O	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo	A&O		21st ,,	--- ---
City of Benares	A&O	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&O	9250	5th May	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&O	7474	7th June	--- ---

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	420	640
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	480	909
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	999	---	787

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umona"	5,560	1st September 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

INSURANCE.
FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS
FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2184 Fri. 4th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.
(Weekly.)
A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons on or about 4th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
3rd September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th April ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.
Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA,
83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jhija
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.
NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on
FOR THE NAVY
FOR THE ARMY
WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.
BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.
CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,972
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 833

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNTY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED a complete set of SNOOKER POOL BALLS with triangle. Must be cheap and in good condition. Cash terms to "B" c/o Bombay Chronicle." 3720

WANTED a cook for the Officers' Mess, 130th Baluchis at Aurangabad. Wages, including mate, Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. 2482

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a PATHAN MOTOR CAR DRIVER, who is also a mechanic. Holds excellent testimonials. Prepared to take up an appointment forthwith. Apply "PATHAN," care of this paper. 2481

WANTED POST by an ENGLISH LADY (widow) as COMPANION, SECRETARY or HOUSEKEEPER at Hotel or Boarding establishment or charge of Invalid or children. Well educated and good references. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2480

WANTED an Urdu and Persian teacher for the Government High School, Chhindwara, Central Provinces, pay according to qualifications, Rs. 40 to an F. A., or Rs. 60 to a B.A.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE INSPECTOR of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 2485

WANTED an Assistant Electrician capable of running 3 phase alternative current generations. One with hydro-electric experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to—
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CANALS.
Malakand, N.W.F.P. 2484

WANTED For BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY MANAGER'S OFFICE—Heads of Establishment, Trains, Claims, Stores and Rates Sections. Pay according to qualifications. Only men who have worked in Head or District Offices' need apply.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated, 28th August, 1914. 3674.

WANTED, early, for the Talukdari Girassia School (school for sons of petty Chiefs and Estate holders, at present 67 boarders) at Wadhwan Camp, Kathiawar, India.

A SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 350 p.m. (£1 sterling equals Rs. 15) rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 p.m.; house (unfurnished) provided free; the appointment is pensionable (maximum pension Rs. 300 p.m. on reaching 55 years of age after 30 years' service); first year on probation within which period Gujarati language, according to the lower standard examination to be passed and higher standard in second year; an Englishman, English University graduate, about 25 years' age (married or unmarried), good at games preferred; on appointment first class railway fare in India and 2nd class P. and O. fare, if from England, will be allowed with return fare, if unconfirmed. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE POLITICAL AGENT, Halar, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India. 2491

WANTED.

CAN any Lady recommend a really TRUSTWORTHY EXPERIENCED MADRASI AYAH for girl of 8 months. Required Oct 1st. Apply MRS. SQUIRES, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 3715

WANTED by a MANAGING CLERK POST in Solicitor's Office who has experience of 10 years in the line. Apply to "P" c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3721

WANTED LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Shikarpur (Sind). Pay Rs. 100 plus House rent Rs. 20.
Apply stating qualifications to JASHANMAL, Local Secretary. 2490

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR for REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK. Salary according to qualifications. Must join at once. Apply to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3713

EXPERT Stenographer and typist (British) required immediately for the "Lalimli" Mills, Cawnpore. Commencing salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Subsequent promotion according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters and medical attendance.—Apply by letter only with full particulars to THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., Cawnpore. 2433

WANTED at the Rajkumar College Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250—10—300, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Raipur. 2486

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CAR English made Apply to Mr. COTRELL, City Garrage, Rampart Row, Fort. 2420

FOR SALE 2 Cylinder SWIFT 4 Seater, complete in good condition at K. & S. MOTOR WORKS, Tardeo, Bombay. 3718

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—WELL FURNISHED FLAT for 3 or 4 months. Low rental. Apply 2nd floor, CLARKE HOUSE, Wodehouse Road. 3694

TO LET from 1st October, the 1st floor of Marine House at Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply to MRS. F. F. KARAKA, on Ground Floor. 3679

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Powers of Attorney granted by me as the General Manager and constituted Attorney of Messrs. Th. Vafiadis & Co., for the Indian Empire, to Evangelo Theodoro Theodorides on the 8th day of March 1911, for the Bombay Branch of the said firm and on the 27th day of June 1912, for the Calcutta Branch of the said firm have been cancelled from the 22nd August, 1914.

J. G. GEORGACOPULOS,
Constituted Attorney of Th. Vafiadis & Co.
3712

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE above EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD AT MYSORE on 21st September, 1914. Concession in freight granted by the Railway Companies. Firms desirous of sending exhibits are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NAGINDAS P. MEHTA,
Bombay Representative.
18, Church Gate Street.
29th August, 1914. 3695

NOTICE.

KHAN & KHAN.

IN ORDER to prevent any misunderstanding, the public is hereby notified that the nationality of our FIRM is FRENCH.
Documentary proof is open for inspection at our Office, 10, Medows Street, Bombay.
KHAN & KHAN,
Head Office: Paris.
Branches: London, Lyons, St. Etienne, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi, Cawnpore and Amritsar. 3716

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on SUNDAY the 30th AUGUST and THURSDAY the 3rd SEPTEMBER 1914 the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—
Chaupati Road from the old Tramway Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Harvey Road to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.
Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa will have to proceed along the following roads:—
WALKESHWAR TO FORT. Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.
CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT. Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 19th August, 1914. 3648

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VARJIWANDAS HARKISONDAS BHANSALI of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to sell to one Govt the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of inheritance gift bequest charge mortgage sale lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 91 Meadow Street, Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Marine 3rd Street near Washerman Tank and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax (but now redeemed) under Collector's Old No. 727, New No. 3290, Old Survey No. 10, New Survey No. 8330 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, No. 2603 Street No. 9 containing by admeasurement nine feet and three inches in breadth and twenty-seven feet and six inches in length be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the 3rd Marine Lane, on the East by the house of Cowasji Sorabji, and on the West by the house of Merwanji Maneckji and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1914.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.
3722 Purchaser's' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under structions from Messrs. VACHHA & Co., Solicitors for Mr. Pallonji Jamshedji Limboowala, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Bomonji Edulji Soonawala the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and old carved blackwood household French polished furniture, consisting of cupboards, side-boards, marble-topped tables, hatstands, chiffoniers, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and brass bedsteads, table fancy ornaments, fancy teapoys, bronze and terra cotta and marble figures under glass domes, Chinese flower pots, and rich cut-ware, platedware by Reed Barton and Elkington and crockeryware and German silver and brass pots, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 5TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SATURDAY the 5th day of September 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the 1st flat of "Cama Buildings" in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Purushram, Jewellers (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture by well known makers comprising sliding dining table for 24 persons, arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirrored, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meatsafe, rich glass and crockeryware, rich Reed and Barton's, Elkington's platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, velvet lined drawing room suite, carved teapoys, flower stands, rich engravings, table ornaments, handsome vases, sweet toned iron framed cottage piano, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, mirrored chiffoniers, handsome mirrored almiras, mirrored chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, standing hall lamp, wall clocks, rich carpets, Treacher's large ice chest, handsome revolving lighthouse clock, Singapore cane furniture, reclining sofas, etc., etc.

The property of A. McMullen Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga Attorneys for the Mortgagees Poorbai wife of Morarji Dayal and Morarji Dayal and on account and at the risk of Sitaram Sakharam Sutar and Pandurang Abaji Khedekar the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of March 1910, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of September 1914, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the building thereon situate at or near Purbhadevi Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 658 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by private passage on the West by the public Street leading to Purbhadevi Road on the North partly by the land leased to Nathoo Bhootaji and partly by the Lessor's ground and on the South by the land leased to Shankeroo Bhikaji Sirkar (and forming a portion of the Pension and Tax land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1827 and bearing Municipal G. Ward No. 3409 (16) Street No. 8730.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal & Kanga Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 67 Meadows Street Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures."
TO-NIGHT
7 to 8-30 10-30. to 12 p.m.
The Beautiful Pathe Color Film
TRAITORS TO THEIR KING.
Specially booked for exhibition here.
4 Parts—4500 FEET—4 Parts.
PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE
THE WAR CLOUD.
Stock Exchange closes its doors.
GERMANY MOBILISES.
In answer to Russian War Preparations
BRITAIN READY.
Coast Guards recalled to Portsmouth.
THE STEPS TO WAR.
A Run on the Bank of France.
BANK OF ENGLAN
Gold being taken to pay wages.
AT BERLIN.
German Reserves Cheer at the Embassy
T FOLKESTONE
French Reserves sailing for the front
c. &c. &c. &c.
TWO GOOD COMICS
"Above and Below."
"Suicidal Persuasion"
EVERY EVENING AT 8-45 to 10-15
NAPOLEON.'
This film is being shown by Special Request
Popular Prices.
Under European Management.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling and Exciting Detective Drama
MARTIN NUMA, DETECTIVE.
4 PARTS—4,000 FEET——EXCLUSIVE.
An Exciting Story of Mystery and Adventure.
By the Author of
"ZIGOMAR"
A Duel of Wits between a Detective and a Mysterious Gang of Criminals.
ANIMATED CARTOONS } By FRANK LEAH, The famous Cartoonist of Calcutta.
SERIES No. 3.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

A WARM APPEAL TO THE DEVOTED CHRISTIANS.
AND WHAT IS IT?
Nothing but an invitation to visit
OLYMPIA
to witness a beautiful Romance from the Testament.
JOSEPH! JOSEPH!!
TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER STAR DRAMA
"MASTER CROOK OUTWITTED BY A CHILD"
depicting a story of Cunard Diamond.
Every Saturday and Sunday Matinee with Prizes 5-15 to 6-45. And every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 126

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kelantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Serembau (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, FORT.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Carnac Road, Bombay.
SUPPLY
Oilmanstores, Household Goods
Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.
FREE. Stores Price List, ON REQUEST.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ASTROLOGER

AND

PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)

BOMBAY.

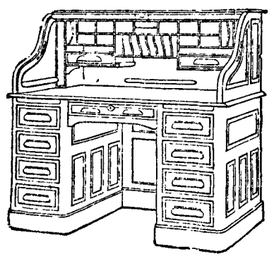
Consultation hours 9 to 5 daily, and by correspondence

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

ROLL TOP DESKS.

&

OFFICE CHAIRS



IN SELECTED DESIGNS.

OAK, WALNUT

&

STEEL.

Prices to suit all

W. H. THORNS & Co.

369-371, Hornby Road

BOMBAY.

"CHINA-JAPAN STORES

Declares their lucky date to be 22nd June and request all the lucky buyers to take back their money paid to us by producing to us the said date cash receipt

CHINA JAPAN STORES

at Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, challenge their prices to be comparatively cheaper

Once try and you always patronise **CHINA JAPAN STORES."**

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.

30/2, Harrison Road CALCUTTA.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The monsoon has been active in Burma and north-east India but elsewhere rainfall has been scanty. Conditions are somewhat unsettled over north of the Bay, slight disturbance affecting Kashmir.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, local in Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, north Madras coast and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Akyab one inch, Moulmein two, Toungoo three, Kyaukpyu four, Minbu and Barisal two, Narayanganj and Mymensingh one, Chaibassa and Mercara two, and Mysore one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-east Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd September 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi; night temperature is also normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in slight defect at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.28" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar; elsewhere weather has been practically rainless.

Isolated showers may occur in Kathiawar and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 2nd of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (1st)	93.4	80.5	66	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	92.1	84.0	81	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	85.3	81.1	83	..	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.9	80.8	50	..	9.32	4.90
Rawalpind	96.6	77.0	65	..	16.36	—3.04
Lahore	99.6	79.9	60	..	14.88	1.78
Sirsa	99.5	75.2	56	..	12.90	..
Ambala	94.7	77.3	65	..	18.55	—1.44
Delhi;	97.7	..	62	..	14.97	—4.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.8	77.7	62	..	22.28	1.53
Mainpuri	96.6	78.3	68	..	16.12	—3.57
Jhansi;	96.6	77.6	59	..	21.60	—7.44
Cawnpore	95.8	80.5	63	..	21.25	—5.42
Allahabad	94.1	79.6	64	..	32.50	3.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	101.7	79.2	74	..	4.43	2.25
Karachi;	87.7	76.7	78	..	6.21	0.49
Ajmer	87.8	76.2	70	..	14.59	—2.05
Jaipore	95.2	70.4	65	..	21.63	2.87
Kotah	93.6	77.6	62	..	21.28	—0.24
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	76.0	72	..	7.09	—4.54
Dwarka	81.7	76.6	85	0.02	13.14	0.35
Veraval	81.4	76.8	84	0.28	10.70	—1.68
Rajkot	89.1	72.8	79	0.05	20.71	—1.34
[illegible]ar Para	92.0	74.8	80	..	26.95	10.74
Surat	89.1	74.9	84	..	42.26	8.82
Ahmedabad	92.8	73.3	78	..	29.47	4.26
Deesa	91.4	72.2	?	..	22.26	2.34
Nasik	86.1	69.8	80	..	23.52	1.02
Igatpuri	88.8	69.4	86	..	19.33	—4.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	76.9	72	..	37.97	—5.50
Saugor;	88.2	71.6	78	..	28.18	—7.27
Hoshangabad	90.3	72.2	78	..	39.41	2.30
Khandwa	89.3	74.0	73	..	22.24	1.06
Akola	93.6	74.4	68	..	16.46	—5.15
Amraoti	90.2	71.1	75	..	17.61	—5.82
Nagpur	91.6	74.9	67	..	27.20	—8.47
Chanda	93.8	76.0	74	..	26.92	—11.77
Raipur	90.2	78.1	85	..	32.44	—4.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	77.7	88	0.03	60.28	1.59
Ratnagiri	85.5	76.3	82	..	106.97	22.37
Mormugao	84.8	76.7	87	..	98.20	19.95
Karwar;	84.5	74.5	95	..	103.33	0.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Makgaon	92.8	67.4	74	—	17.36	4.79
Ahmednagar	90.4	65.5	70	..	11.76	0.18
Poona	85.2	66.7	84	..	24.61	8.87
Sholapur	92.3	73.7	0	..	17.87	2.60
Bijapur;	89.0	71.9	82	..	9.21	0.86
Belgaum;	82.2	65.3	90	..	74.09	40.19
Aurangabad;	88.5	68.4	63	..	19.01	1.17
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.7	77.6	67	..	41.02	14.25
Hyderabad	87.4	73.1	74	0.08	27.19	9.49
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.7	75.6	82	..	11953	20.42
Calicat	84.8	76.6	95	..	85.99	4.06
Cochin	86.1	76.7	85	..	62.95	—1.90
Colombo	87.0	75.2	97	..	15.61	—0.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.0	81.1	82	..	17.49	—0.45
Bellary	94.2	75.5	67	..	5.20	—1.11
Guddapah	96.7	77.8	77	..	12.77	—0.89
Madras	94.4	79.2	82	..	12.85	1.87
Bangalore	85.8	67.8	60	..	10.43	—2.42
Coimbator	91.8	72.8	86	..	2.86	—1.39
Trichinopoly	96.1	77.5	68	..	3.39	—3.96
Negapatam	92.8	79.9	76	..	5.25	—2.05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the trrors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd September 1914 was 30.027 inches For **temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the farometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.**

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 1st September 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.826inches.
Temperature of Air ...	82.8degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78.2 ,,
Dew Point ...	76.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.817 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	5.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	87.2 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	78.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW. S. WSW
Movement of Wind do. ...	80miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.00inches
Total fall during month ...	0.00 ,,
Do. do. year ...	60.40 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd September ...	0.03 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sep.	h m.	ft. in.	Sep.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	2	m 10 21	24 7	2	m 3 28	17 8
		10 22 a	25 9		4 29 a	16 7
THU	3	m 10 53	27 10	3	m 4 14	16 16
		11 4 a	26 5		5 1 a	17 2
F	4	m 11 24	27 11	4	m 4 54	16 14
		11 40 a	26 11		5 31a	17 5
SAT	5	m 11 54	27 10	5	m 5 29	16 12
					5 59 a	16 8
SUN	6	m 0 13	27 2	6	m 6 0	17 0
		0 22 a	27 3		6 26 a	16 1
M	7	m 0 44	27 3	7	m 6 29	17 7
		0 48 a	27 4		6 52 a	16 5
TU	8	m 1 14	27 0	8	m 6 57	16 1
		1 12 a	26 10		7 17a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sep.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 2 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,, 3 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 52m.
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 51m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 49m
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 48m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept 4th 7h 31-2 p.m. Last Quarter Sept 12th 11h 18-3 p. m. New Moon 20th 3h 3-3 a. m. First Quarter 26th 5h 33-0 p. m.

NEW AMERICAN CANAL.

CAPE COD AN ISLAND.

Short cuts and efficiency mark the temper of the times. Quite in tune with the spirit of the day, says the "Philadelphia Record," is the news waterway that, making an island out of Cape Cod, is to provide a direct passage from Cape Cod Bay to Buzzards Bay and relegate to tradition the perilous rounding of the Cape, thrilling accounts of which are destined to survive in seamen's yarns for years to come.

While the big Government job at Panama has been occupying the centre of the stage of public interest, the lesser proposition, and to New Englanders the more intimate one, has been unobtrusively nearing completion under the direction of private enterprise which has shown its faith in the project by expending $12,000,000 on it.

The canal will bring Boston 70 miles nearer to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and other Atlantic ports. It has been figured out that barges and schooners, which now take the outside route, undergo an average delay of nearly four days, a round trip a year representing a money loss of 10 cents a ton on the 7,000,000 tons of coal and lumber carried by tows and sailing craft, only a fraction of this loss of $700,000 being due to delays at terminal points. Greater in its dimensions than the original Suez Canal, it will be capable of accommodating the largest of the coastwise steamships afloat with the exception of perhaps six. It is eight miles long, and will be completed to a depth of twenty feet at high water this summer and ready to take vessels of light draught.

Later it will be dredged to a depth of 25ft. The minimum width of the botton is 100ft. Since the first ground was broken, on the 22nd June 1909, the work has steadily progressed, big dredges have been ceaseless in their operation, an excavation during a considerable portion of the time has been at the rate of 400,000 yards a month.

The idea of a ship canal across the Cape first occurred to Samuel Sewall, who, in 1676, examined the land in order to find the best place wherein to dig a canal which would provide "a passage from the South Sea to the North."

The necessity for a Cape Cod Canal was so impressed upon the New England fathers that as early as 1697 the General Court of Massachusetts appointed a committee to view, or survey, the place for a passage from Massachusetts appointed a committee to that time to the present the idea has been constantly recurring to Government officials and to far seeing shipowners and merchants engaged in trade other than that which is purely local.

One effort after another has been made by succeeding generations to accomplish the feat and, as a matter of fact, actual work of digging had been commenced and abandoned before the enterprise was undertaken by a syndicate, at the head of which is August Belmont.

It is this group of business men who have at last succeeded; and the work is now so nearly done that steps are being taken for a great celebration next summer, when the canal will be formally opened to shipping.

It is estimated that 500,000 passengers are carried round the Cape annually. When it is remembered that during a period of 60 years more than 2,000 wrecks occurred, and between seven and eight hundred lives were lost because of that dangerous and frequently stormy and fog-bound route, the incaculable value of the canal as a safeguard to life and craft will be apparent.

This heavy toll in life and property will be reduced to a minimum when ships in future refuse to take the risks of the present route and go through the canal.

In addition to safety and promptness of commerce, the Cape Cod Canal has long been recognised as a matter of military and naval importance. General Washington, in 1776, saw this and ordered Thomas Machin to survey the route, which would "give greater security to navigation and against the enemy."

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2nd.

S.S. Torilla	Swanson	Rangoon Aug. 24
S.S. Oriental	Valentine	Yokohama Aug.
S.S. Risaldar	Bullen	Calcutta Aug. 24
S.S. Ula	Oliver	Calcutta Aug. 22

DEPARTURES.

September 2nd.

S.S. Clan Maclachlan	McLean	PortsaidandGarston.
S.S. Bleamor	Blakey	Calcutta
S.S. Umona	Rivers	Hull & Middlesbrough

The following vessels obtained their Port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Kasara	Gulliver Persian Gulf via	Karachi.
S.S. Tamaha	Hollinshead	Singapore
S.S. Malay Maru	Sukawa	Kobe.

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

S.S. ‡Australien for Marseilles.

‡To Arrive.

S. S. Rena from Christiania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1,068 bales paper, 20 kegs oxal acid, 5,010 tons coal.

S.S. Tonilla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Tonilla, 3,189 tons, Captain C. J. Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which Port she had left on August 24 with ballast.

S.S. Oriental:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Oriental, 3,084 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama which Port she left on August 6, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Risaldar:—The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Risaldar, 3,092 tons, Captain J. M. Bullen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 24 with ballast.

S.S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 22 with ballast.

S.S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tamaha:—The steamer Tamaha, 4,047 tons, Captain F. S. Hollinshead will sail to-day for Singapore with ballast.

S.S. Malay Maru:—The steamer Malay Maru 3,325 tons, Captain K. Sukawa will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a cargo.

S.S. City of Nagpur:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Nagpur outward bound left Liverpool on the 30th August and steamer City of Manchester on 29th August.

S.S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia arrived Liverpool on the 1st instant.

Wednesday, September 2nd, 1914.

** DOCK.

SHIP	STEAMER	AGENTS
1	City of Calcutta ... Millar	K. N. & Co
3	Mombasa ... Smith	J. M. & Co
4	Malay Maru ... Sukawa	N. Y. K
5	Loradam ... Giacofollo	S. V. A. Co
6	Rheinfels ... Sivers	Dock manager
7	Othello ... Laivarance	J. F. & Co
8	Virawa ... Smith	P. M. & Co
9	Orna ... Hewith	M. M. & Co
10&11	Vasuna ... Bova	J. F. & Co
12	Arabia ... Palmer	P. & O. S. A. Co
14	Linga ... Cuthbush	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	B. I. S. N. Co. Ld
Motzavata	Fakira	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

H. W. V. D.

Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bandira	Maude	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scouts.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Bargun	Park	T. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Dalamoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
Diwara	Ramage	
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Fulbala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hojer	Faber	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co
Karadeonis	Monred	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Manora	Morton	M. M. & Co
Meloor	Rasmussen	W. & A. G & Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaars	A. Y. & Co
Rosa	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rhakkar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
Stephanotes	Robinson	
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Wasturn	Thompson	Dock Manager
Zoroaster	Wickham	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 2.

FOR NEW YORK.

ARABIA (s) 15 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR MARSEILLES.

AUSTRALIEN (s) 955 cwts. teel seed, 8,440 cwts. linseed, 2,000 castor seed, 2,500 cwts rape seed, 1,999 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 1,980 cwts. ground nuts and 1,980 cwts. gingelly seed, John Frachiri; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

MALAY MARU (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Stephanotis from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,450 tons coal.

S. S. Begum from Calcutta and coasts, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—10 bags coffee, 6 cases cigars, 18 bags turmeric, 472 robbins copra, 1,095 bags eccoanuts, 89 bags myrabolame, 2,380 bales cotton, 80 bales cotton waste, 34 bales senna, 533 casks cocoanut oil, 7 cases L. oil, 187 drums, 3 crates, 30 boxes and 1,964 kegs paints and colours, 18 bales paper, 5 bags long pipal, 186 bags betelnuts, 305 bags pepper, 285 bundles and 88 bags ginger, 3,207 pieces and 33 bundles scantlings, 236 pieces squares, 176 bundles and 3 bags sandal wood, 1 box soap, 443 cases and 40 half cases tea.

S. S. City of Calcutta from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon and Co.—548 cases and 585 bales cotton goods, 155 bales and 17 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases artificial silk goods, 1 case silk yarn, 14 bales and 16 cases woollen goods, 7 cases cotton and woollen goods, 25 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 58 drums caustic soda, 23 drums chloride of calcium, 1,000 bags and 6 casks soda ash, 30 cases brandy, 10 parcels and 8 cases paper, 20 bales newspapers, 77 cases biscuits, 12 cases Y. M. sheathing, 849 bags cummins, 9 boxes, 135 cases and 2 packages soap.

AN UNKNOWN COLONY..

POSSIBILITIES OF BRITISH HONDURSA.

A remarkable exemplification of how little is generally known of some of our possessions is afforded by British Honduras. Situated, as it is, within three days' journey of New Orleans and connected with that city by a weekly mail service. Belize the capital, is far more frequently heard of in the United States than it is in the Mother Country, says a correspondent in the "Morning Post." Quite recently, when by the prompt action of Captain W. H. O'Oyly, of the cruiser Lancaster, an attempt to smuggle a large quantity of arms into Southern Mexico was frustrated, and a naval expedition was sent up the Belize River to the Guatemalan frontier at the Cayo, there was little or no allusion to the incident in the London Press, though the Washington papers had something to say on the matter. With all that has been written on the present state of affairs in Mexico, it is questionable if one person in a thousand remembers that Southern Mexico is for a considerable distance coterminous with British territory.

Certainly, from the point of view of population, British Honduras is unimportant, an area of 7,562 square miles supporting only 40,809 people. This paucity of population is due to the fact that while in British Honduras the mahogany industry has hitherto been the main occupation of the inhabitants, agriculture, which would give employment to a much greater number of people, has not made much headway despite the amazing fertility of the soil. It is not that the country is unhealthy, for the latest official reports give a birth rate of 40.530 and a death rate of 24.872 per 1,000. There is very little doubt that with the development of agriculture, which will probably be brought about in the near future by the aid of capital and immigration, the Colony will be able to support twenty times its present population. A factor which will undoubtedly have an immense influence on the future of British Honduras will be the opening of the Panama Canal.

WANT OF LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

That British Honduras can grow almost any tropical product, products for which there is a daily increasing demand and possesses a ready market close to her door, are facts which cannot be too persistently reiterated. With hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest and most productive soil in the world lying uncultivated for want of labour and the capital necessary to introduce such labour, British Honduras, in these days of expansion, presents an amazing spectacle. It is due to the United Fruit Company that progress of any kind has been made in agriculture, and owing to the fact that its regular coastal service of fruit steamers makes a market possible, some half million bunches of bananas are now being produced yearly. These with cocoanuts, of which some five million are annually exported; and a little raw sugar and rum may be said to constitute the only agricultural products at present. The other exports of the Colony are, in the order of their importance, mahogany and cedar, and sapodilla gum or chicle, with some rubber, sponges, and tortoise-shell.

VALUABLE PRODUCTS.

With the coming of the tropical agriculturist it is very certain that British Honduras will enter upon another phase of existence and will contribute her share to the world's markets of cocoa and coffee, nutmegs and spices, tobacco and vanilla. A fact not generally known is that the cocoa plant, which produces the cocoa of commerce, is a native of British Honduras and is to be found there wild and bearing fruit. Considerable attention, too, has of late been directed to a natural product which British Honduras shares with Southern Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala. This is the nut of the cahune palm. The cahune is one of the most stately and magnificent of all the palms, and belongs to the same family as the African oil-palm and the cocoanut palm. The nut contains a large percentage of fat and is of equal value with the best Malabar copra. The shell is also of commercial value. Owing to the enormous demand for cocoanut oil, which has been the outcome of the tremendous increase in the consumption of vegetable butters, and to the fact that the freedom of cahune copra from fatty acids renders it more suitable for food purposes than any vegetable fat yet known, several attempts have been made to exploit the enormous areas of cahune reef existing in British Honduras; but although the initial difficulty of finding an efficient cracking machine has been overcome, the uncertainty of the labour supply has hitherto militated against a successful utilisation of this very valuable asset.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS'S TESTIMONY.

With regard to the soil, one cannot do better than quote the words of Sir Daniel Morris, late Imperial Commisioner for Agriculture to the West Indies. Sir Daniel visited the Colony from Jamaica in 1883 at the invitation of the Government, and after travelling over nearly one thousand miles of the country reported most enthusiastically on its agricultural possibilities. He says: "I have no hesitation whatever in stating, from my knowledge of the East Indies, that British Honduras, in the surpassing richness of its soil, in its wonderful facilities for the growth of numerous tropical plants, and in its proximity to and close connection with the large and increasing markets of the United States and Canada unequalled in any country in the East Indies."

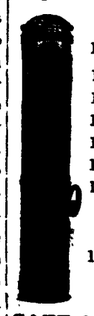
There can be no doubt about the capabilities of British Honduras from an agricultural point of view as far as the soil and climate are concerned. But where conditions differ vitally from those obtaining in the East is in the supply of labour. In the East with its teeming populations, labour is cheap; and that supply has, as in the cases of Trinidad and British Guiana, been drawn on to supply the deficiency of the West with great advantage to the Colonies referred to It would seem that the most pressing need for British Honduras is a wise and comprehensive scheme of immigration, and this is the problem which must be solved before the wonderful resources of this valuable Colony can be adequately developed.

EVER-READY.

Electric Safety Torches.

THE SAFEST LIGHT EXTANT.

Most useful about the house, garage, Motor Car, Mines, Factories, Gas Works, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, in Tour, on Railway and in Jungles or Streets.



PRICES.

No.		
177	6½" Press Contact .. R.s.	3-0
178	6½" Switch Contact.. ,,	3-4
179	8½" Press Contact .. ,,	4-0
179a	8½" American type.. ,,	5-0
180	9" Ring Contact .. ,,	6-0
180 b	10" Superior finish 2½" Bull's eye Lens, Switch Contact.. ,,	10-0
180b	with Double Lens .. ,,	15-0

ALL POST FREE.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Electric Pocket Lamps, Hand Lamps, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps, also in Stock.

WANTED

Commission Agents everywhere. No Capital and no qualifications needed. Liberal Commission. Easy Terms. *Write at once.*

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,

Camp—KARACHI.

The Largest and therefore the cheapest house for Electrical Novelties in India.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

Send for List.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

THE GENTS' HOUSE,

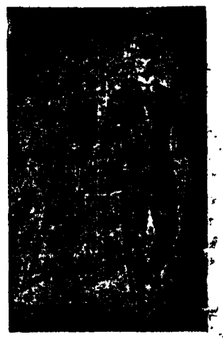
HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit

with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.

A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.

To measure from Rs. 25.



Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL M. UDANI, M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY (DECEASED) INSOLVENT, AND THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD., PETITIONING CREDITOR.

Mr. J. D. Davar on behalf of the petitioning creditor applied to move the notice of motion absolute re the estate of the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

There was an administration suit filed on the Original Side of the High Court by the creditors of Dwarkadas Dharamsey for the administration of the estate of the said Dwarkadas. As the estate was insolvent, the petitioning creditor applied to His Lordship that the proceedings be now transferred to the Insolvency Side of the High Court under section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

His Lordship ordered that the proceedings for the administration of the estate of the deceased Dwarkadas Dharamsey in this suit be transferred to the Insolvency Court under section 108 sub-section (3) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. Costs of the petitioning creditor's application to come out of the assets in the hands of the Office Assignee.

VEXATIOUS AND MALICIOUS SUIT SEQUEL.

IN THE MATTER OF RUSTOMJI HEERJIBHOY, SHROFF, INSOLVENT, AND IN THE MATTER OF HORMASJI SORABJI POONEGAR, CREDITOR.

Mr. T. G. Gokhale appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order for protection. He stated that his client, the insolvent, was absolutely a beggar and had been rotting in jail for 12 days. He therefore asked for protection.

His Lordship refused to pass an interim order for protection in the insolvent's favour and during the course, of his judgment stated that in this matter the insolvent must remain in jail and his application was refused. The insolvent filed a suit in the High Court against certain trustees, and in that suit he sought to hold certain defendants liable for trust property which disappeared thirty years ago. The settlor of the trust property was the insolvent's own father.

Mr. Justice Macleod dismissed the suit, and the insolvent preferred an appeal. The appeal was heard before the Chief Justice and his Lordship and his Lordship knew the merits of the case. His Lordship had no doubt that the filing of the suit, etc., was most vexatious and tainted with malice against the two defendants. It was an offence against the laws of insolvency to initiate, maintain and persist in litigation of the description such as the insolvent has.

Impecunious persons or beggars had no business to file suits without realising their responsibility to the other side for at least the payment of the costs that they might be put to. The insolvent knew that the trust property never came into the defendant's possession and yet he persisted in this litigation. His Lordship, therefore, refused the insolvent's application for interim order for protection.

SEQUEL TO A RIOTOUS LIFE.

IN THE MATTER OF ABDUL REHMAN HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED, INSOLVENT, AND HOMI WADIA, JASRAJ FOAJI AND ANTIA, CREDITORS.

In this matter the insolvent applied for his discharge under section 39 of the P. T. Insolvency Act. The facts of the insolvency are well-known. A suit had been filed by one Jasraj Foaji against the insolvent praying that a release as to his rights against his father's property passed by the insolvent in his father's favour, should be set aside and that the mortgage passed by the insolvent in Jasraj's favour of all his right, title and interest in his father's property be held valid. In that suit many facts were brought before Mr. Justice Davar, who heard the suit and dismissed it, as to the way in which the insolvent who was 25 years of age, was lured to the race-course, was lent money, and was made to pass blank promissory notes and was led to lead a most riotous life in gambling, racing and at cards. Among the persons who lent him money and lured him on to his ruin, were the present creditors, who appeared to oppose the insolvent's present application for discharge.

Mr. Campbell appeared for three of the opposing creditors.

Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Campbell submitted that the insolvent's discharge should be conditional under section 39 of the Insolvency Act. All the offences mentioned in that section were committed by the insolvent. He had borrowed money for the purpose of gambling, racing, cards and low company, had spent the whole of it and at present his assets were nearly Rs. 6,768, while his total liabilities were Rs. 94,279-8-7. Counsel asked his Lordship to proceed under clause (a) of section 39 and refuse discharge to the Insolvent.

Mr. Justice Davar:—In this case I do not think I could make that order, because the insolvent has no property.

Counsel then referred to the Official Assignee's report of the public examination of the insolvent and said that it was a case where the insolvent should not be allowed any latitude by the Court. The facts required under sub-clauses (d) and (f) of section 39, sub-section 2 existed in this case. The insolvent's assets were not of a value equal to 4 annas in a rupee.

Besides, it was extremely likely that he, the insolvent, would come into a large property in future. He had a good game with the creditors' money and their money, good hard money, was gone.

Mr. Bahadurjee submitted that this was not one of the usual cases which came to this Court. What happened had been very succintly summarised by the Official Assignee in his report of the public examination of the insolvent. Homi Wadi had lured him to the race-course, while he was still at school, and he was the man who took from this boy promissary notes to the extent of Rs. 35,000.

Mr. Justice Davar:—All these facts were well thrashed out before me at the hearing of the suit filed by Jasraj against the insolvent.

Continuing counsel said that if his Lordship looked at the schedule, he would find that every one of the creditors was a money-lender. Wadia, Parakh and Dalysett had lured him to the race-course. The boy had no interest left in his father's property. The creditors knew that he had no property of his own and they must have looked to his father for payment. Now they found that they could not get the father's money. If his Lordship suspended his discharge even for one month, it would be punishing the insolvent for the acts of his creditors.

They knew at the time they lent money that the boy had nothing belonging to him. They also knew how the money was to be used. They were the persons therefore, who could not complain. This was not a case in which the insolvent could be dealt with under any of the clauses of section 39. Although the total liablity was Rs. 94,000 and odd, he believed the insolvent got Rs. 20,000 only.

Counsel, therefore, asked his Lordship to grant the insolvent his discharge unconditionally, the whole of the situation being brought about by the money-lenders.

His Lordship made an order suspending the insolvent's discharge for two years, after which time he should be discharged. During the course of his order his Lordship said that the insolvent applied for an order of his discharge under section 39. That application was opposed by three of his creditors, Wadia, Antia and Jasraj. The correct view of the insolvent's dealings and transactions had been taken and summed up in a very careful report submitted to the court by the Official Assigue. From that report and from his public examination it appeared that the insolvent borrowed moneys from the opposing creditors and others and did not deny that he spent that money in gambling and bad life. There might be great force in Mr. Bahadurjee's arguments that creditors knew to whom and for what they were lending money. They evidently relied on the boy having a rich father. When the boy went to the dogs, there was a race between the father and creditors. It might be that it was undesirable to encourage creditors to lend money to undesirable youths. These money-lenders, however, had a right to have some consideration at the hands of the Court. The fact remained that this young man had led a disreputable and riotous life at the expense of his creditors. His assets were not equal to the value of 4 annas in the rupee of his nominal debts. There could be no doubts of the facts mentioned in (b) and (f) of sub-clauses 2 of section 39. As to (f) on his own admission he was guilty of gambling. Under the circumstances it would be unjust that the insolvent should be passed through in this Court without some disapprobation. His Lordship felt that he was able to make without the insolvent's consent, the present order under section 39. He had released his interest in his father's estate. Under the circumstances even if his Lordship had the power to make the order under section 38 he should not make it. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it would be undesirable to grant him his discharge. His Lordship felt that he ought to make an order suspending the insolvent's discharge for two years. Discharge to be granted after two years.

Costs of opposing creditors not exceeding Rs. 500, to come out of the funds in the Official Assignee's hands.

Solicitors:—Khambata and Co., for opposing creditors.

Matubhai Jamietram and Madan for the insolvent.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MALLYA ITTAPPA SAUNDATTE AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

In this case five persons were charged before Mr. P. S. Shirali, Magistrate, second class, Athni, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder by causing the death of one Nagya Tuka Katabu committed at Alakhnur in the District of Belgaum. The Magistrate committed the accused for trial before the Sessions Court at Belgaum. The Sessions Judge Mr. A. Montgomerie, found the present two appellants guilty of murder and sentenced them to death. The other three accused were acquitted.

The deceased Nagya was in the service of Annasaheb, Inamdar of Shirpur. The Inamdar had given a field to Nagya for his service. For four years there had been a dispute between Annasaheb and Chiwate Sakar with regard to this land. On the day after *Dassera* Nagya left the house in the morning to go for a drink at Parmanhatti. There he was joined by Durgya. Later in the afternoon Nagya and Durgya were seen by one Pirkhan passing along the way from Parmanhatti to Alakhnur drunk and staggering, followed at a little distance by the accused. In the evening the Police Patel was informed by one Hanma that the Parmanhatti people had beaten Nagya. He went there and found the dead body lying in the *nala*, the feet of the corpse being in the water. A *panchnama* was then made and the body was sent to the hospital for a *post mortem* examination. The accused were then arrested and put before the Magistrate who committed them to the Sessions.

The defence of both the accused was that there was ill-will between Chiwate Savakar and Annasaheb about the possession of lands. The case was therefore falsely got up against them.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Bhadkamker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

GINNING FACTORY DISPUTE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hayward.)

DUNDAWA KOM RACHAYA *v.* REWAPPA RUDRAPPA MAHAJAN.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. T. W. Allison, Assistant Judge of Belgaum, who confirmed the decree of the subordinate Judge of Athni and dismissed the suit.

This action was instituted by the present appellant for an order that the defendant should show the account for the year Shake 1827-30, of a ginning and pressing factory at Athni known as "Desai of Mangsuli and Mahajan of Athni Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited" and should pay her her share of the profits of the factory for those years with costs of the suit.

The plaintiff alleged that the factory originally belonged to the defendants and Sidhraj Bhojraj Powar and that the latter her deceased husband Rachhappa had 150 shares in the company, equivalent to 1/8th share in the factory. After Rachhappa's death the plaintiff, the defendant and Shidraj together managed the factoory. Lately the defendant had purchased the share of Shidraj and now received the entire income of the factory of which he had been manager from the beginning.

The defendant denied the claim and avered that Rachhappa had not the 1/8th share. If he had, neither he nor the plaintiff ever exercised the right as share-holders and so the share was lost. The suit ought to have been against the company and not against himself. The plaintiff had accepted Rs. 4,000 from the defendant in satisfaction of any interest Rachhappa had in the company. He was the sole-owner of the factory and the plaintiff had no interest in it.

Both the Lower Courts held that the plaintiff was not the 1/8th sharer in the factory in the suit, but her husband was merely a creditor of the factory.

Their Lordships after hearing the counsel confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

373-14—Daph. F. & D. Jiwa alias Motilal Dwarkadas Kiki v. Shantilal Dwarkadas and ors., Bhimji & Co., Daph. F. & D.

For passing decree.

1122-12—Manchershaw and N, Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Ruttonji Oomrigar and Co a firm, Jehangir S M and H.

For Further directions and costs on Comrs'. Report.

532-13—Captain & V. Vassonji Sajpal and anr. v. Trikamji Tokorsey and anr. Sabnis & G. Khund. Dh.

For Further directions and Costs on Special Comr.'s Report.

1014-11—Mulla & Mulla Salebhai Mahomedalli & anr. v. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajiwalla & ors. Moti & D Jah. G. & B. Mulla & M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

187-13—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co, Part heard, 7-8-14.

775-13—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal, Dastur and Co, Crawford B and Co.

1056-13—Captain and V, Gomtibai v Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors, Shroff D and D. Part heard, 3-8-14.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co, Unwalla P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard, 28-3-14.

655-12—Bhai. K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard, Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

Testiamentary Suits

5-14—Sen B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Parshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C. Mirza M and M

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
To speak to the minutes of Consent.
Decree.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patell v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1145-12—Mulla and M, Pandooji Rowji v Giacomo Bettoni and anr, Bicknell M R and Co, Part heard.

929-12—Sabnis and G, Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagar and anr, Daphtary F and D, Amin and D, Part heard, 2-12-13.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Manecklal and Co, Part heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar Brusab v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un P and P, Patell and Ez.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

176-05—Ragh N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

493-05—Ragh N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

281-11—Raghavaya N and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Mulji Sunderji and ors, Mulla and M, Unwalla P and P.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

104-14—Payne and Co, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and ors, M B Chothia.

Long Causes.

181-12—Manecklal and Co, Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, Little and Co, as Part heard, 15-9-13.

1030-13—Motichand and D. Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhunjishaw Jam R and D.

261-12—Sabnis and G, Amarsing Gumansing and anr v Prithiraj Jethmal a firm, Shroff D and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary suit for disposal in chambers.

835-14—Motichand and D, Gulabchand Sagarchand Dhadha v Juggonnath Wasudeo Pilgaonker.

672-12—Bhai shanker K and G, Vallabhdas Mao howji and anr v Haridas Premji and ors. Matubhai J and M. Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Part heard.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un P & P Vachha & Co Manch & N Part Heard 8-8-14.

246-13—Ard. H D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Sawant & anr. v Hari Sadashiv Khandilkar & anr. Sabnis & G., Chetnis M & K. Part Heard. 21-8-14.

For Further Directions and costs on Special Comr's Report.

963-13—Mulji & Th Shaik Usman Abdul Karim v. Gullamally Noor Mahomed Matu. J. & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr.'s Report.

759-12—Mulla and M. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and ors. v. Naswanji Mancherji Lalji, Jeh. G. & B.

Matrimonial Suit.

666-14—Payne and Co, Minnie Emma Dixon v Henry William Dixon, Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balcrishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Bahar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Goniram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

569-13—Captain and V Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v. Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai Widow and ors Khanderao L & M Little and Co.

167-13—Mulla and Mulla Aishabai v. Aishabai Widow & ors Sm & Co Matu J M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhai K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talakchand Harnath Motichand M. B. Chothia & D.

1179-13—Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vasanji v. Magji Phakimdas Motichand & D.

Sect 18/746-14—Dikshit and P, Chaturbhuj Vasanji v Wagji Lakhmidas, Motichand and D.

197-14—Captain and V, Karson Purshotam v Jadavji Devkaran and ors, Dhanjisha and B, Rustomji and Co, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

39-14—D J Mantri, Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v Gowrishankar Ramchander Pardeshi, Tyabji D and Co.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

It has now been ascertained that the vessel which left England on August 9, has no mails aboard. The next outward mails will therefore be the ones arriving in Bombay on the 6th instant.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

NEW PROFESSOR FOR PATNA COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. S. Armour, M.A. (Glasgo) to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of English at the Patna College.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 2nd, 14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to September 2 1913		June 1st to September 2 1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct	In.	Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	03	60	28	63	51	47	35
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	03	62	03	74	73	51	42
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	07	64	28	74	03	51	11
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	00	71	71	77	11	50	73

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 1st September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

MAXIMUM of Insurance protection at MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, August 31st.

	Rates.
Discount Fine Trade Bills	5⅛
Silver Bar Spot	24

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 31st.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Monthly report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the Crop is 7.80 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 31st.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,800
Imports	11,000
Wool auction opened to-day. Offered ..	21,000

No Good whites sold. Colours average 10 per cent dearer

Tone:—Irregular.

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 2nd September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and unchanged with little doing.

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3¾
T.T. forward		Nil.
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4⅛
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan ..	..149 (with war risk)	

BULLION.

Ready bar silver in London was ¼ lower at 24.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold .....per oz.	25	4	0
Australian bar gold.....per oz.	25	4	0
Sovereigns (dragons).....per 10	15	0	0
Bar silver ready (cum duty).....per oz.	76	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 31st August 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway .....*	29	34,591
B.B. & C. I. Railway.....	49	59,060

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in the Paper Market to-day.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

These markets are closed.

COTTON.

The Bureau Report, received through Reuter's to-day, confirms Messrs. Weld & Co's. cable of yesterday, the average condition of the crop for August being 78.0 per cent, against 76.4 last month, and 68.2 last year. This condition is excellent, and indicates a crop of at least 15 1/2 million bales unless something unforeseen occurs. Considering the bad start the crop had, the improvement has been exceptional.

The local market opened at Rs. 202 1/2 for good Broach and declined to Rs. 201.

The following notice was posted on the board of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association this afternoon:—

"The following resolution was unanimously passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association held this day Wednesday 2nd September 1914. Resolved, subject to confirmation at a General Meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. T. A. to be held on the 10th September 1914 that the following rates be fixed as from to-morrow until further notice as a minimum basis for all forward contracts in Indian cotton. The Association will not recognise any forward contracts made below these rates, nor shall any contract effected before such rates during the period controlled by this resolution rank for arbitration or any other benefits under the rules or bye-laws of the Association. Any member known to act in contravention of this resolution from Membership of this Association and their names posted on the notice board of the Association Room. Rates for the qualities not quoted can be obtained on reference to the Directors of the B. G. T. A."

"All contracts requiring the protection of the Association subsequent to the date on which this resolution comes into force shall require to be stamped and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association, and contracts not signed shall not be recognised."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals R. T. ..	..143	135 ..	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals R. T. ..	..145	.. ..	"
M.G. Scind. Punjab R. T.	..142	.. ..	"
M.G. Kandeish ..	..155	145 ..	"
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..195	.. ..	"
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..190	.. ..	"
M.G. Yeotmahl ..	..185	.. ..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	..180	.. ..	"
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Fair Staple"	..170	.. ..	"
M.G. Amravati ..	..173	.. ..	"
M.G. Oomra "Fair Staple"	167	.. ..	"
M.G. Broach ..	..215	.. 205	March 25th.
M.G. Muttia	..152	142 ..	Jan. 25th.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	366 Bales
Wheat	2,281 Cwts.
Linseed	1,813 "
Rape, Rai etc	156 "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed.....	Nil. "
Groundnuts.....	36 "
Castorseed	626 "
Rice	88,751 "
Myrabolams	1,665 "
Cottonseed	14,054 "
Mowraseed	203 "
Gram	491 "
Jowar.....	67 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	509 "

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES	
Military Training	6
India and the War	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7, 8 & 9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
A Philosophy of Food	11
Plumbago and Pencil Making in India	11
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
SPORTING NEWS	5 & 8
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

COLLINS.—At his residence, 51 Whymarke Avenue Wood Green, London, 7th August 1914, William Alexander Collins, late Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marin (Retired). Aged 66. Deeply mourned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 5th instant, Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. There will be Recruits Drill at the Riding School weather permitting every morning at 7-15 a.m.

Programme of Drills for ensuing week.

3. The Drill already announced for this Thursday morning the 3rd instant is cancelled.
4. To-day Thursday evening, 3rd instant. There will be drill for Recruits and members of the Corps at the Cathedral Boys High School from 6 p.m.
5. Friday 4th instant—Continued drill with 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate station at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bom. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

249.—Parades. The E. E. Company will parade every week day evening at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry Drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress.—Uniform and Caps.

276.—Parades. The 20 N. C. Os. and men detailed for 15 pr B. L. Gun drill will parade at Headquarters every Monday and Thursday evening at 6-30 p.m. sharp, and every Wednesday morning at 7-0 a.m. sharp.
Dress.—Plain clothes or Uniform optional.

267.—Parades. In the event of the B. V. A. being called out for actual Military Service or an Alarm, members will be required to parade at Headquarters in Khaki and Helmets as soon as possible, and should bring with them:—
2 Blankets, Greatcoat of Waterproof, 1 spare pair of boots, socks, change of under clothing, cup, knife, forks, spoon, plate, mug and sufficient food for 12 hours.

285.—Parades. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters as strong as possible at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 6th instant, to proceed to Mahaluxmi Battery for 6in. Gun drill.
Members in possession of Cars and Bicycles or those living in the vicinity of Mahaluxmi may proceed direct to the Battery, and should be there by 8-45 a.m.
Members should have breakfast before coming on parade.
Tiffin and Tea will be provided.
Cars have been arranged for to take members parading at Headquarters out to Mahaluxmi.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 3.

Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending September 5th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-45 p.m.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. Plain Clothes.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday 9-30 p.m. Lecture at Head-Quarters.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
"C" Company N. C. Officers to parade to-day Thursday, the 3rd instant, at 6-15 p.m.

Recruits.
"A" Company daily at 6-45 p.m. except Monday.
"C" Company daily at 6-15 p.m. except Monday.
"D" Company daily at 6-30 p.m. except Monday.
"F" Company daily at 6-30 p.m. except Monday.

Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.
Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 4th Inst.—"C" Coy. Recruits only.
Saturday, 5th Inst.—"F" Coy. Recruits only.
Sunday, 6th Inst.—"G" Coy.
Battalion Parade.—The Adult Battalion with detailed cadet company will parade at Head-Quarters as strong as possible at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, September 5th. All men who cannot attend this parade should apply for leave of absence from the Officer Commanding their Coy. Arms will be issued on parade. Dress.—Drill order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.
Reversion.—No. 6398 L/Corpl. M. R. Jardine, "G" Company, reverts to the ranks at his own request.
Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8019 Vol. P. Wood, No. 8020 Vol. P. W. Singleton, No. 8021 Vol. F. C. Bergmann, No. 8022 Vol. R. L. Phillips, No. 8023 Vol. W. T. Jones, "V" Company. No. 8024 Cy. R. F. Cleary, No. 8025 Cy. St. C. R. Ross-Milbourne, "E" (Cyclist) Coy.
Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointments in "B" Company from this date.
No. 7907 Vol. J. McGrath, No. 7943 Vol. H. T. Atkinson, No. 7919 Vol. W. Hubscher to be Corporals.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Kamlabai (16), wife of one Karsandas Chaganlal, while preparing tea on a stove in her house in Shaikh Memon Street, was accidentally burnt on Sunday last. She was treated by a private doctor but she died yesterday morning.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Hukumal Khubchand, a Marwari, has reported to the police the theft of a trunk containing wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 215 from his shop at Carnac Road.

Jankidass Buldeo, having his place of business in Duncan Road, has complained of his shop being broken into, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs 209 stolen.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO GAMBLING.

At the morgue, yesterday, the coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Currim Heosein, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-two years.

The evidence showed that yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the deceased, along with eleven others was gambling on the top floor of a house in Kamatipura when some one raised an alarm and there was a general stampede. Several of the gamblers got out of a window on to the roof of an adjoining house, and in attempting to do the same, the deceased fell on the road, a height of about fifty feet, and died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR YELLAPA BALARAM

Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Keluskar, a well-known local Marathi author, has just brought out a biography in Marathi of Rao Bahadur Yellapa Balaram, J.P., whose death was reported in these columns on Tuesday. The late Rao Bahadur was a prominent member of the Telugu community of the city and made good use of the riches which he partly inherited and partly acquired through self-exertion. Mr. Keluskar, after giving a brief sketch of the early career of the deceased, proceeds to describe the various philanthropic and other public movements with which the late Rao Bahadur identified himself and to which he contributed liberally from his purse.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, one attack (Fort, Northern) of plague, one attack and one death from cholera and one death from small-pox, were registered in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 64 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 81 and on that of 1912, 99. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 1,597, out of which 11 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed 6 of these plague rats, D Ward 1, and E Ward 4

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

...The total amount of water in the Bombay Corporation lakes on August 29 was 29,092 million gallons, equivalent at the average rate of consumption (379 million gallons per week) to a 74 weeks' supply. All the lakes are overflowing with the exception of Vehar.

BRITISH SHIPPING CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A Griffith's Agency London cablegram states:—

The total British shipping that has been captured by the enemy, only amounts to twenty thousand tons out of the whole tonnage amounting to twenty millions.

A CORRECTION.

In our report of Wednesday's issue in the list of gifts for the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Funds, it was mentioned that Messrs. Coutts and Co. had offered Freight on 7 cases (700 lbs.) free of charge. This is incorrect, as Messrs. Coutts and Co. sent them a gift of 300 lbs. of Tea in 7 cases towards the Fund.

SHRI RADHANPUR JAIN MANDAL.

The Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal, Bombay, has subscribed Rs. 201 towards the Radhanpur Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund opened by H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Radhanpur.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED OBSCENE WRITINGS.

NOTICE AGAINST THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED".

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the matter was called on in which a notice was issued at the instance of Mr. Rustomji Kershapji Mody, against Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. Pirojshah J. Marzban, editor of the paper, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of publishing obscene articles headed "Sweet History of White Europe" in the issues of the 10th and 11th June. Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, and Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Manekshaw Mehta, pleaders, appeared in support of the notice, while Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared to show cause.

Mr. Bowen said his clients had not been served with notices. But he understood that the complainant desired, with his Worship's permission, to withdraw the notice.

Mr. Madon said his client had some sort of explanation from respondents.

Mr. Bowen said the articles were published with the perfect bonafide motive of warning Indian parents of the danger of sending their sons to continental cities without proper control and of saving them from the pitfalls in cities like Paris and Port Said. As to the details given of the cinematograph show in Paris, his client probably thought that merely a general statement would not be sufficient, and details were necessary to emphasize the warning though it might have been better not to have mentioned them. He did not admit that there was anything obscene in the articles. The respondent occupied a high position in the community, and it was utterly inconceivable that he would publish anything which in his opinion might be obscene. Counsel asked the Court to consider the motives. As to the second respondent, he was away when the articles were published. Counsel had never heard of proceedings having been instituted by a private person, under section 292, and it was doubtful whether the articles could come under that section, under the circumstances.

Mr. Madon said a friend of the respondents had assured his client that the first respondent was sorry for the publication, that he would publish an expression of regret in his paper, and that he would not attempt to justify the articles. The complainant thereupon told him that the case was non-compoundable, and that his only object in taking action was to prevent a publication of such articles in future. The complainant further told him that if the statement shown to him was placed before the Court, he would say there that he was personally satisfied with it, and that if an undertaking was given that there would not be a recurrence of such a thing, he would not lead evidence in the case, and would ask for permission to withdraw the case. Mr. Madon submitted that the question of motive and intention of the writer in publishing the articles was absolutely immaterial.

Mr. Bowen read the statement, in the course of which the first respondent stated that the articles in question were written in great haste as he was engaged in the Rangoon case, and he might have made a slip in language. His intention was to give a warning to Indian parents. He gave an assurance that such a mistake would not occur in future. At the age of 66 he had learnt a new lesson.

Mr. Madon said the complainant was satisfied with the explanation and asked for permission to withdraw the case.

His Worship said that as there was no danger of such articles being again published, he gave the permission asked for and struck off the case.

CHARGE AGAINST THE "FRASHO-GARD."

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, befort Mr. Frank Oliviera third Presidency Magistrate, the matter came up for arguments in which a notice was issued at the instance of Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, Principal of the Mulla Feroze Madressa, against Mr. Feroze Snapurji Masani, editor of a quarterly Gujerati magazine called the "Frasho Gard," and Mr. Ardeshir Bhikhaji Dubash, printer of the journal, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of defamation. Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, and Mr. Manekshaw Mehta, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, and Mr. D. J. Registrar, pleader, appeared for the respondent.

The complainant alleged that in articles in connection with the "Navjote" controversy the first respondent made certain defamatory comments about him (the complainant).

Mr. Wadia stated to the Court that his client had given a letter of explanation to the complainant. The latter therefore did not wish to proceed with the case.

Mr. Madon read the letter, in the course of which the first respondent stated that the article in question was written as a bona fide comment on a public question pertaining to the Parsi community, and if in doing this he had referred to the complainant personally, he had no intention whatever of hurting his feelings or casting a slur on his character or reputation. He was sorry that there should have been any misunderstanding, and he hoped that he would accept his explanation.

The charge against both the respondents was withdrawn. The case was marked compounded.

BOMBAY BANKING COY. CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, appeared and applied for a transfer of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, has charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Company, now in liquidation, and Malad Kothavle and Rupchand Sarupchand, with cheating, before the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Gadgil said the case had first come up for hearing on the 26th July last and had not yet been concluded. The learned Second Presidency Magistrate said he could not give more or earlier dates than he had done the case as he was quite full up.

His Worship said that if Counsel could show some magistrate in Bombay who had time to hear cases from day to day, his Worship would be pleased to hear him.

Mr. Gadgil said the Second Presidency Magistrate had been taking evidence in the case on Sessions forms, and the case was very likely to be committed. But it did not appear that the case would be finished in time for the Sessions. He, therefore, applied that the case might be transferred to the Court of another Magistrate. The accused had not been released on bail.

His Worship ordered a notice to be issued.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector J. Pereira charged Nasirkhan Ajabkhan and Ibu Abdul Kader with selling one and a half grain of cocaine without a license. The first accused was also charged with possessing ten grains of cocaine.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused were found selling cocaine at Duncan Road in the early morning of Wednesday, and were arrested. The first accused was also found in possession of ten grains of cocaine.

The first accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused, a lad, was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

TRADE MARK CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Kashinath Trimbuk Dongre charged A. E. Pattonwalla, a Bohra, with selling a compound put up in bottles bearing labels which were counterfeit of a proprietory medicine called "Dongre's Balamrit."

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 250. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 100 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

STRANGE STORY OF ORNAMENTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A BRAHMIN WOMAN.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Dharmabai Rambhau, a Brahmin woman, with breach of trust in respect of ornaments and jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 20,000, belonging to Mr. Mulji Barbhaya, solicitor. Mr. Jamasp P. H. Dastur, of Messrs. Dastur and Company, solicitors, defended the accused.

Mr. Spiers stated that it had been alleged that the accused had been in the complainant's keeping from April, 1904, till the 26th ultimo and that they used to live together. The accused left the complainant's house on the 26th ultimo, and went to reside at Walkeshwar Road, taking away with her the ornaments in question.

His Worship enquired if the ornaments were on her person.

Mr. Spiers said the ornaments consisted of gold bangles, earrings, etc, and they were ornaments such as were usually worn by females. The accused produced them at the search, saying they had been given to her by the complainant. She produced a document which, she said, was a deed of gift, and which contained a list of the ornaments. Some more ornaments than those mentioned in that list were taken possession of.

Mr. Mulji, questioned by the Court, admitted the document. He, however, submitted that he would state under what circumstances that list was prepared.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Spiers said the accused left the house in the complainant's presence.

His Worship enquired how it was then that the complainant did not prevent her from taking away the ornaments.

Mr Mulji said the ornaments were in a small portfolio, which she carried away with her along with other articles. He did not prevent her as he thought she would return, as such a thing had happened twice or thrice before. She went to live in the house he had bought in her name. She was now living there with, a person under whose influence she was. He had purchased two houses for her which cost Lim Rs. 75,000. Some of the ornaments mentioned in the list were the "Stridhun" ornaments of his wife and he had given them to the accused to wear. He told her that she would have to give away those ornaments to his executors after his death. She thereupon said that she would be molested by his executors and relatives for all the ornaments and she prevailed upon him, in fact she forced him, to give her that document in writing so that she might not be molested. The impression left upon his mind at that time was that until they both died they would live together. He had no children, and under compulsion or rather under undue influence, he passed that document on the 22nd December, 1912.

His Worship: As long as the deed of gift stands how can it be said that criminal breach of trust was committed?

Mr. Mulji said that the accused and the ornaments were in his house.

His Worship: But she was living with you in that house.

The further hearing was adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY TEAM SELECTED.

Lovers of cricket will be glad to learn that the Presidency Selection Committee have been able to get together a strong team to play in the Quadrangular cricket contest next week. From the names given below, it will appear that the combination is much stronger than the Presidency have been able to put in the field for some years past. The team includes five all-rounders like Major J. G. Greig and Mr. H. L. Simms, and in these two and Mr. Scott, who has played for Sussex, Mr. Cheetham and Mr. Salter, it possesses first class batsmen, who may be relied upon to put up a good fight. Mr. G. C. Phillips has consistently scored for the Gymkhana this season, and he also is expected to run up a pretty big score. In the past the Presidency have on most occasions suffered through a paucity of really first-class bowlers, but this time they have been able to secure the services of some excellent bowlers. These are Messrs. Simms, Kirkwood, West and Wilson. Besides, Major Greig has shown fine bowling form this season while playing for Hampshire and has captured a goodly number of wickets. All except two members, of the team, namely Scott and Kirkwood, have played for the Presidency at one time or another. The last place has not yet been filled up. The following have been selected to play for the Presidency:

(1) Major J. G. Greig.
(2) Mr. H. L. Simms.
(3) Mr. H. Cheetham.
(4) Major Haughton.
(5) Mr. Kirkwood.
(6) Mr. Salter.
(7) Mr. Scott.
(8) Mr. West.
(9) Mr. Wilson.
(10) Mr. G. C. Phillips.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

"John Huguenot" suggests the following names for the Mahomedan Team to play the Parsis next week in the Quadrangular contest:—

1. C. M. Ali (Capt.), Bombay.
2. Yusuf Beg, Poona.
3. Salehmohamed, Cashmere.
4. Husan Shah, Aligarh.
5. S. A. Aziz, Bombay.
6. Nazirhosein, Delhi.
7. Masbhuddin, Aligarh.
8. Tumboowala, Bombay.
9. Feroze Khan, Cashmere.
10. Khan Mohamed, Aligarh.
11. Peermohamed, Bombay.

Reserves:—Patel of Bombay and Wazir of Aligarh.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports were held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan. There were six items on the card, and every one was keenly contested. The Band of the first battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, was in attendance and the sports proved very successful. The following are the results:—

I. *Tent Pegging with swords (individual)*.

Mr. Gude (1); Mr. Spence (2); Capt. Wise (3).

II. *Ladies Polo Ball Stakes*:—Ladies each nominated a partner and rode from a mark to a basket which contained four polo balls. The balls had to be carried one by one to a fence and thrown by the lady to her partner, who stood behind a mark on the further side of the fence. The partner had to catch the ball before it touched the ground and place it in a second basket. If the ball was not caught, the partner took it to his lady who threw it to him again. After the fourth ball was thrown and caught and deposited in the partner's basket, the lady rode the prescribed course. Mrs. Saxby (1); and Mrs. Savile (2).

III. *Individual Jumping*:—Mr. Sandford (1); and Mr. Morris (2).

IV. *Duck Apple Race*:—Competitors rode round the course over a jump, dismounted and holding their horses took an apple out of a bucket of water with their teeth and returned over the jump and round the course, bringing the apple with them. Mr. Savile (1), Mr. Baird (2); Capt. Wise (3).

V. *Scurry Handicap*:—Mrs Gude (1); Mr. Main (2); and Capt. Wise (3).

VI. *Treasure Trove Stakes (Ladies Nomination)*:—Men rode the course including fence, carrying chatties filled with bran. In each chatty a coin was concealed. Men handed horses to syces and chatties to partners. Ladies had to extricate coin without upsetting bran from the chatty and hand coin to partner who mounted and rode back over the course including fence. First past the post with the coin won. Mr. Robinson (1); Mr. Sandford (2); and Mr. Baird (3).

(*For other Sporting News see page* 8.)

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Spleen Rupture.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika".—The latest cooly spleen rupture case, resulting in the death of a punkha cooly an account of which is reproduced elsewhere from the "Times of Assam," hails from Assam. The story of the tragic affair may be told in a few words. The accused, who is attached to the Ledo Colliery, administered a kick to the deceased, a punkha cooly, from the effects of which the unfortunate man died. According to the post mortem examination, the man had an abnormally large spleen,—all the same he was strong enough to pull the punkha. And the usual spectacle is presented in this case also,—the accused whose kick caused the death of an able-bodied man was let off with a fine of Rs. 75. As the reader may remember, another spleen rupture case occurred only a few weeks ago, in which the accused, a European manager of the Dulgram Tea Factory was fined Rs. 300 We are tired of commenting on such cases. Will the Anglo-Indian papers in the good name of their community, notice these outrages as chivalrous Englishmen?

Japan's Good Turn.

"The Statesman".—Almost every treaty leaves room for an interpretation according with the national mood in the hour of danger. Italy has interpreted Germany's action as offensive and has refused to go to her aid. Japan, on the other hand, has interpreted Great Britain's action as defensive, which in truth it is, and stands by her side in her hour of need. Japan's action is an expression of gratitude for the treaty of 1894, whereby England, first of the European nations, recognized her as a great modern State capable of exercising jurisdiction in her own territory and of framing her own tariff. It is an expression of gratitude for England's attitude in refraining from joining Russia, Germany, and France in depriving her of the fruits of her victory over China. It is a return for England's guarantee of Japan against the attack of a second Power during her war with Russia. All these episodes represent sympathy felt for Japan by Englishmen in her hours of crisis, and all experience goes to show that the great Eastern Power will now reciprocate Great Britain's attitude and afford her the assistance she needs with a single mind. Her action should serve to draw still closer together the two great maritime peoples of East and West.

The Declaration of London.

"The Englishman".—The present groupings of the Powers, it is true, will give to an international court a different complexion from that which the opponents of the Declaration of London feared; but the very fact that little powers scarcely civilised should be able to appoint judges while the British Overseas Dominions were virtually ignored in the Constitution of the Court marks down the Declaration of London which involved the appointment of this International Prize Court as a most preposterous document. We trust, therefore, that whatever adhesion may be given to the Declaration of London, nothing will be done to fetter the hands of our Navy or to supersede our own national Prize Courts with all their long experience and high traditions of impartial justice, by a Court which can in no way compare with them either in knowledge or ability or impartiality. A Declaration which omitted to condemn most severely the practice of strewing neutral waters wholesale with automatic contact mines is unworthy of consideration from the point of view of humanity. When the Hague Conference was appealed to to discountenance this practice it declined to do more than to make a number of foolish restrictions which Germany declined to accept, and which are certainly not being observed in the North Sea. The mines are not so constructed that they become innocuous an hour after they are released. Apparently they are perpetually alive, and the North Sea is strewn with them. This may be war, but it is cruel and relentless war, and the nation that chooses to wage war of this character has no right to expect, and probably does not expect, mercy at the hands of her enemies.

The Heroism of the Tamils.

"New India".—In an exceedingly interesting farewell address Mr. Gandhi said: "Of all the different sections of the Indian community, I think the Tamils have borne the brunt of the struggle," and it could not well be otherwise. The Tamils were among those who were the first to taste the sweets of a well-organized Government, which conferred upon its subjects a measure of self-government which is to-day the envy of their descendants. And the struggle in which Mr. Gandhi and his Tamil friends, among others were engaged was essentially a struggle for recognition. We cannot quote here in full all that he said then, but the following few lines are too interesting to be omitted. The largest number of deaths that Passive Resistance had taken had been from the Tamil community. There was Narayanaswamy, whose bones lay at Delagoa Bay. He had been a Tamil. The last to fight and come out of the gaol had been Tamils. Those who were ruined hawkers were all Tamils. The majority of women to go to the gaols were Tamils. On every side, Tamils had shown themselves to be most typical of the best traditions of India, and by saying that he was not exaggerating in the slightest degree.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WAR MAPS.

A coloured lithograph map of the whole theatre of war. On sale this week

PRICE RE. 1.

Also four military sketch maps of the areas of the different campaigns, at

Eight annas the set.

Send your order NOW to the Manager

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street
Fort.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,
(INDIA LTD.)
Incorporated in England.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.
KEROSINE BRANDS.
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive."

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS
MUST BE ANALYSED
TO SECURE HIGHER PROFITS
For Accuracy, Reliability and Promptness.
Send them to—
THE BOMBAY TECHNICAL LABORATORY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Apply for
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

THE KING'S FAVOURITE
DAIMLER CARS
Are the only pleasure CARS owned by H. M. the King,
and
Daimler Cars are owned by more people of distinction than all the other makes of Cars put together.
A Trial will convince you that the
DAIMLER IS THE BEST CAR.
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Branch: Lucknow
S58E

The
Bombay Chronicle
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
TOWN.

Yearly ..	.. Rs. 20
Half-yearly ..	.. Rs. 11
Quarterly ..	.. Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30
Half-yearly ..	.. Rs. 16
Quarterly ..	.. Rs. 9

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.
BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.
Electrical Engineers & Contractors.
F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.
BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.
Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.
1st. A.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

THE CENTRAL BANK, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. M. ROCKHAMAWALA, Manager.

INDIA'S LOYALTY SEEKS EXPRESSION.

Every country has its National Song, but India. At a moment when all races, creeds and communities dwelling within her borders are bursting with enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire, she finds herself without vocal and musical expression.

This want has been supplied by

A. C. COWEN'S

"Song of the Indian Empire,"

a stirring anthem which gives full vocal and musical expression to the patriotic feelings which at this moment animate us all, irrespective of race or creed. It appeals to the patriotism and voices the feelings of every British subject in India, and is a splendid piece of musical composition.

NOW ON SALE ANNAS 8 A COPY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 3, 1914.

MILITARY TRAINING.

A telegram to-day states that, as a result of news from France, four thousand men enlisted in London on Monday, an eloquent indication of the military enthusiasm and determination which pervades all ranks of the British people at this juncture. Necessarily, of course, the training of the new army has to be conducted hurriedly, and Lord Kitchener appeals to all non-commissioned officers to come forward and help. It goes without saying that the response will be eager and generous. For it would be a serious mistake to send to the field a host of men, secured in a hurry and unfamiliar with, or ignorant of, the tremendous demands that are likely to be made on them during this period of national stress. Such men, however intelligent or patriotic, could only serve as food for powder and shot to a powerful and clever enemy.

There are many, it is to be feared, who hold fallacious ideas as to the time and industry necessary to turn the ordinary man of peace into the semblance of a trained soldier. No one realises the gravity of this task so clearly as Lord Kitchener himself, who has already given the public an idea of the nature and duration of the efforts that the Empire will probably be called upon to put forth in the colossal contest in Europe, before victory can be assured to our arms and the cause of justice and liberty against Teutonic aggression. The present war inevitably forces us to realise the deficiencies of our army, and in this connection Lord Roberts' article on "Our Dwindling Army" in the current "Nineteenth Century," although obviously written without any direct prevision of the coming peril, will be read with peculiar interest at this moment. In the main, of course, it is another plea for the system of compulsory military training, to the advocacy of which Lord Roberts has with so much energy devoted the closing years of his life of public service. After pointing to the shortage of numbers in men, Lord Roberts speaks of the imperative duty laid on the Government to make the ranks of the Regular Army sufficiently attractive. At present no career is offered to the British soldier. Moreover "We have broken faith with our soldiers," Lord Roberts points out, by altering the terms under which many of them have enlisted by refusing to let them re-engage and serve for pensions; besides, both Parties, when they have been in power, have refused to take adequate steps to reserve for old soldiers posts which are in the gift of the Government departments, of which posts, it is understood there are no less than 76,000 which are eminently suitable for ex-soldiers.

The military problem includes volunteering, the importance of which has been strikingly brought home at this crisis. It must be admitted that here in India volunteering has not been regarded in the same spirit that animates the Australians or the Canadians or the South Africans. Englishmen in India have seemed to consider that, while there was a large force of regular troops in the country, it was hardly necessary for the ordinary civilian to take upon himself the burden of any military training for the defence of the Empire. The few enthusiasts who have given time and money to the cause of volunteering have received neither from Government nor from the public the measure of appreciation due to them, and attempts to follow their example have, as a consequence, been rare. But there is no question as to the duty of every able-bodied Britisher now in this country. Whether he is ultimately sent to Europe or not, he can, by accepting the opportunity for training now offered by service in a local volunteer corps, strengthen the hands of the authorities in a most effective manner, thus enabling the Government to make use, if necessary, of the services of more suitable and better trained men to take an active part in the great struggle. We, therefore, welcome the unusual rush to join the volunteers now reported in all the Presidency towns as a sign of the awakening of the civic conscience among Englishmen in India. Indians, as a body, have unfortunately been so far debarred from this patriotic duty, which there can be no doubt they have shown a most gratifying eagerness to share. The problem of Indian volunteer regiments has become insistent on a solution. It presents few difficulties which a bold statesmanship cannot overcome, and a unique opportunity of binding India closer to the Empire. We feel bound to repeat that the Government will lose a great opportunity, if they fail to respond to the sincere appeal of the Indians who are now offering their services.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

In a letter to "The Times" Sir John Hewett has said that the employment of Indian troops "side by side with the best troops in the world" will do more to make British rule in India popular than any other step the Government could take. We have no doubt Sir John Hewett's letter to "The Times" treats the question somewhat more broadly than this; at any rate we hope so. But we are inclined to deprecate statements of this kind, which seem to impute ulterior motives to actions and expressions, which on the side of the Government as well as of the people, we believe to be the spontaneous outcome of the confidence in one another which the moment has produced. Of course we all welcome the spirit of mutual trust which has so splendidly asserted itself at this juncture, and we like to think that when this war is over rulers and ruled will have progressed further on the road towards that goal which is the ideal of educated India and the declared aim of British policy. But this is not the time for measuring the advantages of the Government policy in employing Indian troops on the one side, or the benefits to be won by demonstrations of loyalty on the other. There may be people, individuals here and there, who are more concerned with the discussion of what India is likely to gain politically by her loyalty, but with the bulk of the Indian public the splendid assertion of adherence to the British Empire which the war has provoked is, we are convinced, spontaneous and unselfish; and we should be very sorry to suppose that the decision to employ the troops of India in this war had behind it anything more than a frank acceptance of timely assistance in the spirit of broad statesmanship, so characteristic of Lord Hardinge's policy of trust in the people. We prefer to regard this decision to let the soldiers of India fight side by side with their British comrades in a broader sense. In the whole history of British rule in India, there has been no step taken, which so bespeaks a just and courageous statesmanship. Some of the greatest thinkers of Europe, Napoleon the Great included, have believed in the advent of a day, when the armed hosts of Asia would sweep across the plains of Europe, to devastate, to plunder and to kill. Never, in the wildest flights of their imagination, could they have pictured the flower of Asiatic chivalry and the pride of Asiatic soldiery, standing shoulder to shoulder, with their noble compeers of Britain, and France, to defend the Right against the Wrong. Asiatics have fought on European soil before. The ancestors of the Parsees struggled with the Scythians north of the Crimea, and later with the Greeks in the Morea; the legions of Osman assailed Vienna and captured Buda-pest; but never before have Asiatic soldiers fought on European soil with European comrades in defence of a common civilisation and a common humanity. The great precedent, now being established, is one which will live in history, as being associated with one of the noblest pages of British history But it has a wider significance than that which belongs to its association with the present war, or even with the inspiring unity of the British Empire. It involves the assertion of an ethical principle, the common equality and unity of the human race, the denial of which is the greatest danger of our time.

Notes of the Day

Education of the Masses in Bombay.

The Society for the Promotion of Education Among the Masses in this city has just issued an interesting report of its work during last year. The Society controls six institutions, consisting of free day and night schools and a library, which have all been doing excellent work among poor children in spite of many difficulties. The principal difficulty, we note with regret, is the financial one. The Society has to depend largely for its resources on the generosity of the Bombay public and the fact that the donation list was a very meagre one last year has naturally caused the management keen anxiety. At present the most pressing need of the Society is a suitable building for housing its large school at Chinchpookli. The present building on the Parel Road, we are told, is insufficient and incommodious, and is preventing admission on the part of numerous applicants every year. We trust the public will assist the Society to secure suitable buildings which would doubtless lead to the improvement and permanence of the Society's useful and beneficent work.

Germans and Indians.

In a recent article on the war, "The Comrade" declared,—somewhat inconsequentially,—that "Indians would be something more than human, if not something less than human, if they could raise on the instant an overwhelming hatred of the German." Since these words were written the burning of Louvain, an appalling act of vandalism on the part of a nation that boasts of its culture and enlightenment, has taken place, accompanied by minor acts of brutality and savagery which, it is to be hoped, will help considerably to modify the estimation in which "The Comrade" apparently holds the German people. The article from which we have quoted also makes the astounding remark that there can be no great enthusiasm in India for a war "which means no certain gain to the people of India, yet a good deal of certain loss." Enthusiasm in a war is not always based on a mere desire for material gain and certainly it is not so in this case. England has been forced into the present conflict on high moral and political considerations. If she had preferred to stay out, she would have been covered with eternal disgrace and have fully merited the epithet of "Perfidious Albion" applied to her in another period of her history. We do not consider the present war an unmitigated evil. Whatever may be its outcome, it will certainly clear the international atmosphere for at least half a century.

HORSES FOR WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, Barrister, writes to the press that seventy horses are required by this evening. One regiment has been ordered to the war, but it is unable to go owing to an outbreak of "surra," seventy horses being under suspicion. Eleven have already been obtained.

BOMBAY INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of all Indian Christians in Bombay will be held in the C.M.S. Hall, Procter Road, Girgaum, on Thursday the 3rd September at 6 p.m., to formulate a scheme for the purpose of collecting contributions from Indian Christians of the Bombay Presidency towards the "India Relief Fund." There will also be a short season of intercessory prayer at the meeting preparatory to the 6th of September which is announced as the day of Intercession.

THE STRATEGY OF THE WAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Allies have gradually fallen back across the Meuse and thus lured the enemy towards Paris. In some circles "given ground" is paramount to a defeat. It seems that to the majority of people, the idea of retreating has a despondent meaning. It may, quite possibly be a part of the Allies' tactical scheme gradually to fall back on Paris and thus draw the Prussians still farther from their bases. The Kaiser's prospective is Paris; if the Belgian resistance had been different to what it has been, then the march to Paris would have been a crown of glory to the Kaiser; under existing circumstances it is likely to become a thorn in his side.

The Prussian Army must go on. This the Allies' strategy cannot forget; on the contray they must encourage it. Once the Prussians have been lured well over the French frontier, British reinforcements can be landed at either Ostend or Antwerp and cut the enemy's line of communications with their frontier. The proximity of the German army to Paris. far from being a calamity, will thus become the strongest argument in favour of the Allies' success

WHAT THE GERMANS DO NOT KNOW.

In the first days of the campaign it was pointed out that the Prussians were advancing, without paying much attention to their lines of communication. This in itself suggests desperation. Again yesterday the Southern French army were supposed to be still further advancing into Alsace.

As far as we know the Prussians are ignorant of the nature of the reinforcements we can put in the field. They have long counted on disruption in the Empire. They have underrated morally and numerically our strength. The coming of Imperial troops to the rescue is probably unknown to Germany. Hence she does not count the possibility of even another 100,000. British, Indian and Colonial soldiers being landed on the Belgian coast, to sweep down the Meuse and form a junction with the French on the southern frontier, and thus cut them off, Such a strategy would leave the road clear for Russia.

"LOCKED IN FRANCE."

With the main Germain Army, locked in France, Russia could leave huge bodies of troops to invest outlying fortresses and march with comparative safety into the heart of Prussia, without meeting the Germans in a strength adequate to her own.

In the southern theatre of war the enemy seems to be faring badly. In the neighbourhood of both Lemberg and Warsaw the Austrians have met with heavy reverses. It is questionable whether, in this anti-Slav campaign Austria will be able to render her ally much assistance, inasmuch as her intensely Slavonic majority in the army will not always be reliable against Russia.

On the whole the campaign seems to be proceeding on normal lines; and so far it is obvious that if the Allies have made any sacrifices it has been in the interests of strategy.

POONA INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND THE WAR

A public meeting of Indian Christians of all denominations was held in the compound of the Union High School, Poona, on Monday the 31st August at 5-30 p.m. About 800 attended. The chair was taken by Mr. P. Bunter, B.A., LL.B. After prayers and the reading of Scriptures, the Chairman explained in a few words the object of the meeting and exhorted the people to pray for the success of the British Arms. Mr. Saverker, L.C.E. then proposed that money be raised and the proceeds be sent to Lady Willingdon's Relief Fund. This proposal was seconded by the Rev. Kalseker. The Rev. W. C. Whiteside M.A., then gave some practical suggestions regarding the way by which all could help. A strong and influential working committee consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen was then formed:—

Church of England:—The Rev. Mother Superior S. S. J. E.; Mrs. Whiteside; Mrs. Bunter; Rev. I. Yesudian; Mr. Frank Bell.

Presbyterian:—Miss Edwards; Rev. Dr. Macnicol; Rev. Nevasker; and Mr. Savarker.

Methodist:—Miss Stephens and Rev. Bhonsle.

Treasurer:—Mr. A. Bunter.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks suggested that a silver collection be taken on 6th September in all the Churches in Poona. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem and Benediction by the Rev. Fr. H. S. Nicholson, Superior S.S.J.E. India.

POONA LADIES' MEETING POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The second meeting of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund advertised to be held on Friday the 4th instant at the Kirlosuar Theatre is postponed to Monday the 7th September on account of the eclipse on Friday.

BRITISH WALL OF STEEL.

GERMAN HORDES HELD AT BAY FOR HOURS.

BARRING THE ROAD TO PARIS.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF BRITISH CASUALTIES.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN LORRAINE.

NOTABLE RUSSIAN VICTORY NEAR LEMBERG

An official communique issued in Paris, says that the general situation is unchanged, except that the flanks of the Germans, assisted by circumstances, have gained some ground on the French left, while the French have had fresh successes in Lorraine.

Mr. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent, gives a vivid account of the fierce fighting which took place on Sunday and Monday.

He says an overwhelming German force spent itself in a vain effort to overcome the British resistance. Masses of Germans hurled themselves for hours against the British wall of steel and after a day of the most bloody fighting forced the Britishers to give ground slowly. The slight advantage obtained by the enemy, was dearly purchased. The Khaki line is barring the road to Paris, adds Mr. Donohoe.

The official list of the casualties of the British Expeditionary Force respecting one cavalry brigade and three divisions, less one brigade, shows 36 officers killed, 57 wounded and 95 missing and 127 men killed, 629 wounded and 4,183 missing. The casualties are regarded as small considering the nature of the operations.

It is reported that all the indications point to the determination of the Germans to invest and bombard Antwerp.

According to a Russian official statement the Russians have met with a notable success at Gnilalipa, near Lemberg, which was considered impregnable.

Germany is reported to continue her efforts to persuade Italy to abandon her neutrality.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WESTERN THEATRE

BRITISH WALL OF STEEL.

HOLDS GERMAN HORDES AT BAY FOR HOURS.

ENORMOUS SACRIFICE OF GERMAN LIVES

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Mr. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent gives a vivid, although severely censored account of the fierce fighting which took place on Sunday and Monday. He says the Germans, regardless of the enormous sacrifice of life, flung their whole weight against the British who had been freshly reinforced by the reserves, many of whom had had experience in South Africa.

The British troops advanced into the firing line cheering for France and groaning for "William the Weed," which is "Tommies'" nickname for the Kaiser.

An overwhelming German force spent itself in a vain effort to overcome the British resistance. Masses of Germans hurled themselves for hours against the British wall of steel and after a day of the most bloody fighting forced the Britishers to give ground slowly.

The slight advantage obtained by the German hordes was dearly purchased.

Meanwhile, the French right and centre continued to hold their own and repulsed the enemy along the front with very heavy loss. When Mr. Donohoe's message was despatched the Germans were making a fresh onslaught on the British in a desperate endeavour to smash them.

The khaki line is barring the road to Paris.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

OFFICIAL LIST PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 11-45 p.m.

The official list of the casualties of the Expeditionary Force respecting one cavalry brigade and three divisions, less one brigade, shows 36 officers killed, 57 wounded and 95 missing and 127 men killed, 629 wounded and 4,183 missing.

Considerable proportion of missing men were wounded men who had been sent down the country and regarding whom particulars were not available. The missing may include unwounded prisoners and stragglers as well as casualties.

The casualties are regarded as small considering the severity of the fighting and the nature of the operations.

BRITISH BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

High tributes to British bravery are appearing in the French press.

ALLIES GIVE GROUND.

GERMANS ASSISTED BY CIRCUMSTANCES

PARIS, Sept. 1. 12-10 p.m.

An official communique says:—"On the Allies' left wing a series of circumstances have favoured the Germans, and, despite fortunate counter-attacks, the Anglo-French force has had to give ground. Nowhere have our armies been broken. Their morale is excellent, and the losses have been made good."

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A communique issued in Paris says that the general situation is unchanged, except that the flanks of the Germans have gained some ground on the French left, while the Frenchmen have had fresh successes in Lorraine.

SITUATION IN LORRAINE UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 4-25 a.m.

A French official statement says that the situation in the Vosges and Lorraine is unchanged.

GERMAN POSITIONS.

VALUABLE INFORMATION BROUGHT BY AN AEROPLANE.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1-25 p.m.

A French military aeroplane flying over the enemy's lines at the height of 1,800 metres, was truck by a shell.

The engine of the machine stopped and the aeroplane oscillated violently, but a successful volplane was made down to the French lines with valuable information regarding the positions of the Germans.

PARIS DEFENCES.

ENTRENCHED CAMP COMPLETED.

LONDON, Sept. 1. 12-10 p.m.

The French Embassy announces that the work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence has been completed.

BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS.

GERMAN AEROPLANE DISAPPEARS WHEN FIRED UPON.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2 p.m.

A German aeroplane appeared in Paris and dropped a bomb near the Gare St. Lazare, and another near the Opera. Guns on the roofs fired on the aeroplane, which disappeared in north-easterly direction.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The American Ambassador in Paris has protested to his Government against the dropping of bombs, which he declares to be an inhuman violation of the Hague Convention.

FRENCH AVIATORS OFF TO THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Numbers of aviators are proceeding to the front determined to avenge the dropping of bombs in Paris.

The inhabitants of Paris refuse to be disturbed by the bombs, which are obviously intended to create panic.

GERMAN BATTERY CAPTURED.

GUNNERS KILLED BY FRENCH AVIATORS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A French paper says that a German battery was captured by the French cavalry after the gunners had been killed by aviators.

GERMANS AND ANTWERP.

MOVEMENT PREPARATORY TO BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2 a.m.

All the indications point to the determination of the Germans to invest and bombard Antwerp. An extensive movement is reported at Lierre, north-west of Malines, while other bodies are moving upon Termonde and St. Nicholas from Brussels.

ZEPPELIN APPEARS OVER ANTWERP.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 6-15 a.m.

A Zeppelin reappeared over Antwerp at three in the morning. It was received with vigorous cannonade and fusillade. Details are lacking.

BURNING OF LOUVAIN.

PROTESTS TO THE KAISER.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2 a.m.

A dozen Dutch artists and authors have telegraphed to the Kaiser protesting against the burning of Louvain, and urging that the treasures be protected.

Similar protests have been made by other countries.

GERMANS IN BRUSSELS.

A COMPARATIVLY SMALL FORCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A Dutchman from Brussels says that a comparatively small force of Germans remains in the city. Batteries of field and siege guns are constantly galloping through the streets. The public buildings are guarded. The German soldiers are behaving well, and paying for all purchases, but there is a shortage in the food supply.

WAR LEVY IN BRUSSELS.

GUARANTEED BY FOUR RICH MEN.

LONDON, Sept. 1. 4-45 a.m.

The four richest men in Belgium have guaranteed the war levy in Brussels.

FORTIFICATION OF BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2 a.m.

Brussels and its surroundings are being fortified. Britons have been ordered to leave within twenty-four hours.

AERSCHOT ABANDONED BY GERMANS

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Germans have abandoned Aerschot.

Aerschot, which was occupied by the Germans about ten days ago, is a fortified town on the left bank of the Demer River, eighteen miles N. E., of Brussels.

GERMAN TROOPS RECALLED TO MEET RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

According to the German Socialist paper "Vorwaerts," the Germans are recalling large numbers of troops, hoping to stem the Russian advance.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

NEWSPAPERS FORBIDDEN TO PUBLISH LISTS.

LONDON. Sept. 1.

German newspapers are now forbidden to publish lists of casualties.

EASTERN THEATRE.

NOTABLE RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

AUSTRIAN FLAG AND GUNS CAPTURED AT GNILALIPA.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2, 10-55 a.m.

The following official statement is issued here:—

The Russians have met with a notable success at Gnilalipa, near Lemberg, which was considered impregnable. We buried 4,700 Austrians and captured the flag, thirty-two guns and many prisoners, including a general.

We have also been successful in Warsaw district, having captured three guns, ten mitrailleuses and over a thousand prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 11-45 p.m.

The communique issued in Petrograd adds:—We continutd the advance on Lemberg and the enemy gradually retired. We captured some guns and quick-firers. The enemy attempted a desperate flanking attack in the direction of Halicz, but were repulsed. In the Warsaw region the Russian right wing took the offensive and drove back the Austrians with heavy losses.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CHECKED.

GENERAL SAMSONOFF KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2 a.m.

The death is announced of the Russian General, Samsonoff.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1-25 p.m.

General Samsonoff was killed in Gaudenz region in the check by the Germans who concentrated against two Russian corps.

Official details are lacking but it is stated that everything will be done to enable the Russians to take the counter-offensive.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

PAPERS ADOPT A MODERATE TONE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The principal Russian papers adopt a moderate tone. They declare that the country must not be over-elated or over-despondent. No one expected a triumphal procession to Berlin and Vienna. No one will now lose heart.

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MEN KILLED AND 500 WOUNDED

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A message from Rome says that the Austrians endeavoured to capture Mount Lovcen, but were repulsed, leaving 160 dead and 500 wounded.

NEW NAME FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Russian capital has been renamed Petrograd.

ENGLAND.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

SIR J. HEWETT'S OPINION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Sir John Hewett in a letter to "The Times," says that the employment of Indian troops side by side with the best troops in the world will do more to make British rule in India popular than any other step the Government could take.

He hopes that the Maharajah of Mysore's contribution will be used to prevent hardships experienced by Indian officers and men.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

CORPS OF 5,000 FOR SERVICE AT HOME OR ABROAD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The South African Indians have expressed their unabated loyalty, and are praying for the success of the British arms. They say that although they have grievances they remember the liberty and freedom they have enjoyed under the Union Jack

A resolution approved the formation of a corps of five thousand Indians, Malays, etc., for active service at home or abroad.

FILLIP TO RECRUITING.

FOUR THOUSAND ENLIST IN LONDON IN ONE DAY

LONDON, Sept. 1.

As a result of the news from France, four thousand men enlisted in London yesterday, while in a few days another thousand enlisted in Manchester.

Military enthusiasm is likewise increasing in the country districts.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Recruiting arrangements in London are inadequate to meet the rush. A Public School battalion of the Middlesex Regiment is being formed.

PARLIAMENTARY RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

All the Party leaders and whips have formed a Parliamentary Committee to assist recruiting.

APPEAL TO RETIRED N. C. O.'S

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Earl Kitchener has appealed to all retired non-commissioned officers to help in the training of the new army. He is sure that there must be many who were in the Service under him in the past. As far as possible they will be reinstated in their old rank.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS' BATTALION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

At a meeting of Glasgow football clubs it was decided to support the recruiting movement by forming a battalion of players and enthusiasts.

CONFIDENCE BEING RESTORED.

MORATORIUM EXTENDED FOR A MONTH

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In the Commons this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government had decided to extend the moratorium for one month.

'Confidence, he said, was gradually being re-established, and he hoped practically to abolish the moratorium in the next few weeks.

HUGE GIFTS.

FOOD STUFFS FROM THE COLONIES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Alberta has contributed half-a-million bushels of oats to the Army.

Quebec has offered four million pounds of cheese, which will be devoted to relieving distress.

Mauritius has given two million pounds of sugar to the Army and Navy.

AUSTRALIA'S ANXIETY FOR SUPPLY OF JUTE BAGS

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Much anxiety prevails in Australia regarding the supply of jute bags from Calcutta owing reported detention in India of the usual freight steamers running between Calcutta and Australia.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND REACHES TWO MILLION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Prince of Wales' Fund has reached two million sterling.

STOP PRESS CABLES.

(*Received at 3-40 a.m.*)

GERMAN FLEET'S FAILURE.

BUSINESS COMMUNITY DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 2. 1-55 p.m.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the German business community in consequence of the failure of the fleet to protect the merchantmen and prevent loss of rich markets which is gradually falling into British and American hands.

MR. KIPLING'S PATRIOTIC POEM.

LONDON, Sept. 2. 1-55 p.m.

Mr. Kipling has published a patriotic poem entitled. "For all we have and art."

The poem concludes with the words "Who stands if freedom fall? Who dies if England live?"

JAPAN.

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN TOKIO.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Patriotic war demonstrations were held before the Palace and the Russian, French and British Embassies in Tokio by a crowd of thousands carrying lanterns.

GERMANY.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO INVOLVE ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Official circles in Rome declare that Germany is continuing her efforts to persuade Italy to abandon her neutrality

WAR RISKS 2 GUINEAS PER CENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

War risks are now two guineas per cent.

RISKS ON HULLS REDUCED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Following the reduction of war risks on cargo to two guineas per cent, all risks on hulls have been reduced by half per cent. The reductions are already causing a fall in freights.

DERAILMENT OF MANCHESTER EXPRESS.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

An Express from Blackpool to Manchester has been derailed near Manchester. Many persons were injured.

NEUTRALITY OF AFGHANISTAN.

CORDIAL LETTER FROM THE AMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The Viceroy has received a most cordial letter from the Amir of Afghanistan in which His Majesty expresses his complete concurrence in His Excellency's advice that His Majesty should preserve strict neutrality during the present European crisis as the safety of Afghanistan is assured and her interests are in no way affected and his firm intention of doing so.

WAR ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The following is a cable to the "Pioneer" from its London correspondent:—

London, 31st August:—An exchange telegram says that an aeroplane dropped bombs in Paris on Sunday afternoon. Two women were wounded. There was no panic.

The "Times" military correspondent doubts the reported withdrawal of the Germans to meet Russia, and opines that the German attack on the west has not yet reached its maximum of violence.

A Bill is being passed exempting from death duties, the first £5,000 of the estates of those killed in the war, whose property goes to the widow or lineal descendants, and making a further concession where the estate exceeds £5,000.

Mr. Churchill wired the American Ambassador at Berlin to inform Admiral Von Tirpitz that his son was unhurt.

The Arethusa belongs to a new class, once described by Mr. Churchill as the destroyer of destroyers. A number of similar ships will be ready soon.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs. a. p.
Amount already acknowledged	9,32,331 13 8
The Raja of Dewas State (Junior Branch)	2,000 0 0
The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S.	600 0 0
Robert W. Watson, Esq.	600 0 0
The Staff of the Bank of India	508 4 0
S. H. Bottlewalla, Esq.	500 0 0
R. H. Bottlewalla, Esq.	500 0 0
H. F. Commisariat, Esq.	500 0 0
A. L. Davies, Esq.	500 0 0
The Rana, Bhadarwa State	450 0 0
The Staff of Messrs. Volkart Bros	435 0 0
The Staff of the Bank of Bombay, Poona Branch	431 0 0
E. Machonochie, Esq. I.C.S.	400 0 0
C. N. Seddon, Esq., I.C.S.	400 0 0
Nowrosji Hormusji Contractor, Esq.	400 0 0
The Staff of the Eastern Bank	356 0 0
The Staff of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.	310 0 0
G. W. Murray, Esq.	300 0 0
C. A. Kincaid, Esq., I.C.S.	300 0 0
Hirachand Nemchand, Esq.	250 0 0
W. M. Anderson, Esq.,	250 0 0
The Staff of Messrs. Bradbury and Co.	215 0 0
Messrs. Shorrocks	200 0 0
C. D. Baker, Esq.	200 0 0
The Staff of Messrs. Grindlay and Coy.	192 5 5
The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp	150 0 0
R. G. Gordon, Esq.	150 0 0
A. Mackay, Esq	150 0 0
D. N. Sirur, Esq.,	150 0 0
The Staff of the Comptoir Nationale D'Escompte de Paris	150 0 0
J. M. Bannister, Esq.	150 0 0
A. G. Watson, Esq.	150 0 0
D. E. Watcha, Esq.	150 0 0
The Native Staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	125 0 0
The Staff of the Eastern Bank, Ltd.	122 0 0
Mulchand A. Shah, Esq.	100 0 0
The Staff of Messrs. L. and F. Barraclough and Co. Ltd.	100 0 0
The Staff of Gysi Klienjung, Ltd.	100 0 0
B. Nicholson, Esq.	100 0 0
B. W. Kissan, Esq. I.C.S.	100 0 0
Gulamhussein Molubhai, Esq.	100 0 0
H. G. Cocke, Esq.	100 0 0
Limji N. Banaji, Esq.	100 0 0
Nasserwanji S. Gazdar, Esq.	100 0 0
Dr. B. K. Goldsmith	100 0 0
Dr. M. S. Deshmukh	100 0 0
Dr. Ruttonshah T. Nariman	100 0 0
Dr. R. H. Telang	100 0 0
J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	100 0 0
Total	9,45,976 7 1

The Honorary secretaries would be glad if subscribers to the fund would make their cheques and donations payable to the order of the honorary treasurer, Sir James Begbie (Bank of Bombay.).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following is the latest list of subscriptions received by the Hon. General Secretary:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	46,188
Mrs. J. N. Hawkins, Lonavla	15
Miss Ivy Sullivan	10
Mrs. Hussain Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy	100
Mrs. Carrimbhoy Laljee Sajan	25
Mrs. Jaffer Ali Fazul Alloo Muraj	25
Mrs. Hussainbhoy Mooljee	25
Mrs. Habibbhoy Bhanjee Virjee	25
Mrs. Meher Ali M. Fakeera	51
Mrs. Sharifbhoy Moloo	15
Mrs. Ahmedbhoy Karmali Janmahomed	15
Mrs. Alla Buksh Soomjee	15
Mrs. Haji Fakeer Mohamed	10
Mrs. Gulam Hussain Allomuraj	10
Mrs. Gulam Hussain Moloo Bhalloo	10
Mrs. Alla Rakhia Bhalloo	10
Mrs. Rutabali Bhimajee Poonja	10
Mrs. Jafferbhoy Kanjee	10
Mrs. Ali Mohamedbhoy Nasir	10
Mrs. Rahimbhoy Mohamed	10
Mrs. Jafferbhoy Khimjee	5
A Well-Wisher	5
Mrs. Fazulbhoy Cassam	5
Mrs. Mooloobhoy Mistry	5
A Well-Wisher	5
Mrs. Jacksibhoy Kapawala	5
Miss Emelie Wingrove	25
Mrs. Lily K. Premchand	101
Mrs. F. M. Kanga	40
H. H. Maharani of Rajpipla	2,000
Mrs. Millard	100
Mrs. Savile	75
Lady Pherozesha M. Mehta	100
Mrs. M. F. Broacha	10
A Zoroastrian lady	15
Mrs. Yeshodabai M. Bhatawdekar	25
Mrs. F. L. Silva	15
Miss Khorshed Sorabji Raja	50
Mr. Hirachand Nemchand	350
A Parsee boy	18
	49,443

Mrs. Sirur, 37 yards calico.

Messrs. N. M. Goculdas and Ratansey Dharamsey, 1,500 yards shirting and sheeting.

Mr. Sorabjee R. Subedar, 192, yards English flannel.

Mrs. Arembai J. Vacha, 24 doz., safety pins.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, 2 tins cigarettes, 2 tins chocolate.

Mr. F. H. Nowrojee, 10 gross buttons.

Scout Master Major Davies, 1,000 cigarettes.

Mr. J. E. Ezra, 20 doz. dusters, 140 yards chintz.

Messrs. Burroughs, Welcome and Co., 2,000 cigarettes.

Mrs. Claridge, 14 flannel vests.

Mr. Dunn, Rs. 50 value in flannel.

Teachers and Girls of Frere Fletcher School, 30 pairs sheets.

From Bird Cage, Colaba, 12 doz. handkerchiefs.

Miss Cursetjee, Dreadnought compendium of games.

Mrs. J. J. Ward, 3 flannel sleeping suits, 4 flannel shirts, 3 warm underdrawers, 3 pair socks.

Messrs. Choonilal and Pranlal Devkaran, large quantity of books for Indian Troops.

From Kathiawar, Books, Magazines, and Cards.

Scout D. Davies, Books and Magazines.

Mrs. Trivess Smith, Books.
Mrs. A. Gokhalay, Books.
Mr. Ramrao Damodar, Books.
Agent, G. I. P. Ry., Books.
Mrs. D. M. D. Vedi, Books.
Miss Lester, Books.
Lodge "Excelsior," Bhusawal, Books.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

DONATION OF £5,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club last evening decided to donate £2,500 to the Prince of Wales Fund and £2,500 to the Bengal branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

RANGOON FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

The Rangoon War Relief Fund has reached the figure of Rs. 57,000.

MEETING AT AMOD.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting held at Broach on the 18th instant under the presidency of the collector of the District, a crowded meeting was held at Amod under the presidency of the Thakor of Amod in connection with the war. Almost all matadars and police patels of the Taluka and Sawkars of Amod were present. The president made an appropriate speech, explained the duty of the present and also pointed out that the rush on the savings bank was not proper.

Then the Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund was opened and the following subscriptions were promised:—

Sardar Thakore Saheb of Amod	Rs.	500
Thakore Saheb of Matar	,,	300
Keshavlal G. Parikh .Mamlatdar	,,	30
Sawkars, Patels, Jamindars and others	,,	2,200

COLLECTION OF FUNDS AT MEHSANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEHSANA, Sept. 2.

The public of Mehsana in Kadi District of the Baroda State convened a meeting yesterday. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai, the Suba, presided. A stirring appeal was made for funds by Mr. Babarai, pleader. A good sum was collected on the spot. A committee was appointed for further collections and amidst cheers to the British arms the assembly dispersed.

THE SPREAD OF CO-OPERATION.

The following Press Note was issued by the Government of Bombay on Wednesday:—

Since the passing of the new Co-operative Societies Act in 1912, which made it possible for co-operative societies to engage in activities other than those denoted by co-operative credit, there has been a steady tendency in the Bombay Presidency for co-operative societies to engage in activities of an agricultural nature. A number of credit societies now keep agricultural implements for the use of their members, and some societies have been specially formed for definite purposes of agricultural co-operation such as the supply of manure. In the Thana District, in particular, a number of such societies have come or are coming into existence. Two co-operative dairy societies have already been registered and several are about to start; a cattle-breeding society is now in formation; a successful manure supply society has begun work at Kelwa Mahim, and with a capital of Rs. 8,000 was last year able to supply its members with castor cake at Rs. 16 a khandi, when the local price was Rs. 20. Two more such societies are being started and there is a demand for still more. Again, an egg-selling society has been initiated by Mahomedans at Panvel, and their egg-boxes and egg-testing apparatus have to be purchased. A society to buy rice hulling machinery has also been registered, and other societies of a like nature are in contemplation. In addition to all this it seems likely that owing to new municipal regulations made in Bombay City a large number of "gaolis" will leave the City and settle in suitable localities outside municipal limits. If this proves to be the case, there will undoubtedly be room for a number of co-operative societies to finance them and organize their operations in supplying milk to the Bombay market.

Now it is obvious that this extension of co-operation needs careful and expert assistance if it is to go forward on correct lines, and this assistance is specially needed by young societies of a special nature in their early days. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has therefore proposed, and the Director of Agriculture has warmly seconded the proposal, that a special temporary appointment should be created for a period of six months, and that its incumbent should deal with this special work. Such an officer must have a good practical acquaintance both with the co-operative movement and with the agricultural operations involved. Mr. V. H. Goneballi, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Konkan, possesses both these qualities, and has already shown considerable aptitude and energy in fostering the co-operative spirit. Government have therefore appointed him Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for a period of six months, which will begin in October next.

MEETING AT KAPADVANJ.

In response to the invitation issued by the Mamlatdar of the Taluka, a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Kapadvanj proper and the whole Taluka was held on the 30th ultimo to express feelings of deep loyalty towards the British Government and to raise a suitable subscription for the Imperial Relief Fund.

Mr. C. D. Kavi, Deputy Collector, presided. Rs. 5,056 was subscribed on the spot.

SERVIAN SOLDIERS.

ELEMENTAL SAVAGERY AND CONTEMPT OF DEATH.

From the Austro-Servian frontier has come good news of how the Servians have fared against the Austrian invaders. A correspondent of the "Evening Standard" reminds us that a great deal of attention, and even of official praise, by our War Office has been lavished upon the excellent quality of both the Servian artillery and infantry. And, indeed, the Servian soldier of the time is very like his French prototype in marching powers, dash, and endurance, in his clever handling of the spade for trench-digging, in his intelligent use of natural cover. He has, besides all this, an elemental savagery and contempt of death possessed by no Western soldier. As a marching feat may be cited that of the division of Choumadia, which in a forced march immediately following upon one battle and immediately preceding a second engagement in the Serbo-Bulgarian campaign covered a distance of some sixty-eight miles in a hilly region within forty-eight hours.

As a feat in range-finding by artillery experts in the course of the same campaign, one may cite the case of a field battery commander who succeeded with his four guns of the famous 75-millimetre French Schneider-Creusot pattern (1909) in exploding successfully both shell and shrapnel at the exceptional distance of 7,600 metres by using his field as siege guns and firing at an exceptionally high angle. But the Servians are even prouder of their lighter 70-millimetre mountaineers, or mountain batteries, also from the Schneider works. These can discharge twenty rounds of shrapnels, each containing 250 bullets, in sixty seconds—that is, for the whole four-gun battery, 20,000 bullets to the minute.

THE SERVIAN RUSHES.

The havoc thus wrought among the enemy is fearful. What is equally remarkable is the manner in which, like the Italians, the Servians rush their mountain batteries up and down the most precipitous inclines, and the celerity with which their sappers hew or level out mountain paths for the passage of artillery and transport. They have also a peculiar and mobile system of field telephones, to connect the chief with army or divisional commanders, which is easily set up, at a rate of under half-an-hour per mile. A special feature of the Servian infantryman is his ability to use hand-bombs or grenades.

It was with such grenades that the first attempt to kill the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was made at Serajevo. Hence the Austrian suspicions of Servian official complicity in the foul plot. Again, on a more glorious occasion, it was by means of a grenade that a Servian sergeant, on seeing his battalion decimated by a Bulgarian machine-gun which was being worked from the foliage of a great oak, crept stealthily to the foot of the tree and blew up the Bulgarian gun and gunners, and himself, but saved his comrades.

But little, so far, has been heard of the Servian commanders, who will lead King Peter's host against the Austrians. Yet all of them have already earned distinction in the 1912 and 1913 campaigns.

Immediately after the nominal supreme commander, the Crown Prince, there comes "the brains" of the army, in the person of Field Marshal Putnik, the only Servian holder of that rank, of whose alleged arrest in Hungary last week so much was heard. He is "the thinker" of the Servian army; a stern, although imaginative, field logician, whose training has been partly French and partly Russian.

Pitted as a strategist against the famous Bulgarian Chief of Staff, General Savoff, he, as will be remembered, defeated the latter. Next to him, there stand Generals Boyovitch, Jankovitch, and Mitchich. The first of these three is famous for his victory over the flower of the Turkish army at Kumanovo. A giant, with a long, drooping moustache recalling that of the ancient Gauls, he is short and abrupt in speech and gesture, and most energetic, although reserved and concentrated in demeanour, but withal kind-hearted.

WONDERFUL RAIDS.

He not only studied but served in both the French and Russian armies for brief periods. Originally a gunner, he nevertheless for some time commanded the Servian cavalry division. General Bogidar Jankovitch, whose forces co-operated with the Montenegrin army, is especially remembered for his wonderful infantry raids in the Albanian hills. He is also noted as an organiser and administrative reformer.

Although partly trained in France, he is most systematic in his ways. He is about fifty-five years of age, but a man of most distinguished presence and youthful countenance. General Mitchich, who is somewhat younger, was trained in Russia, and is a perfect Russian of the very blond type in appearance.

Like General Boyovitch, he is agiant in stature, and also sparing of words and gesture. He has written widely on military subjects, and was for a while professor of strategy at the Belgrade Military Academy. He distinguished himself for the lightning rapidity of his movments as a commander, first at Monastir, against the Turks, and again in Albania. Another very secret general is Michael Jevkovitch, whose training, however, has been exclusively Servian. And we were about to forget Prince Arsene, a member of the Servian Royal Family, who now commands the mounted troops, and is a typical Russian nobleman of the dashing cavalry type, with a boundless energy and no pride of position.

POONA RACES.

EXCELLENT SPORT.

SHINING WAY WINS THE CUP.

AN EXCITING PONY DERBY.

(By our Racing Representative.)

Considering the splendid card that had been framed for discussion, the attendance was not so great as what one might have expected, and it is to be feared that in common with everything else, racing at Poona is beginning to feel the pinch of the existing crisis. A number of officers have been recalled for active service, Colonel Arthur Young, the Club's stipendiary steward amongst the many. Our popular Secretary Major J. E. Hughes is still on the list, and although it is certain he will only be too glad to answer the call for such a splendid cause, it is to be hoped the situation will not arise which may be the means of taking him away, when in the interests of the turf he can so ill be spared.

Owing to a superabundance of entries for the New Paddock Plate, the race had to be run off in three sections, each of them with big fields comprising close on 20 starters, making a long but interesting programme of nine events. The clever young Parsee light-weight, Kaikhosroo, was again the victim of a nasty accident, which fortunately, however, was not attended with anything more serious than a temporary knock-out, occasioned by a passing kick he must have received from one of the horses when he fell off Real Gold in the Lanowli Plate. Only six animals took part in the race: there was no crowding or hustling: and it is probable his mount must have galloped on the heels of Tajilmulook, causing it to stumble and dislodge Kaikhosroo. It is to be hoped the young man will be quite himself by Saturday and capable of fulfilling two or three important engagements.

Three more of the big events were disposed of yesterday, the most important being the Aga Khan's Cup. This race is accepted by many as a fairly reliable pointer to the danger element in the succeeding Viceroy's Cup. It is really nothing of the sort, for past records go very far to show, that in many instances the winner of the coveted Calcutta trophy has been content to loaf along the tail of the field in this self-same race without betraying the least indications of the galloping capabilities he is possessed of. The race yesterday was, however, brimful of interest, for in addition to being an exposition of the excellent fettle Ferguson has got Shining Way, it at the same time brought into prominence the marked decadence in old Mayfowl, and the backward condition of Royal Sym. Jacomar, after his attractive display in the Trial Plate the Wednesday previous, was naturally very highly fancied for the race, and put up a disappointing performance. In no part of the journey did he appear to be galloping within himself. He scrambled and laboured the whole way, giving no indication whatever of the long low sweeping stride of the real stayer he is known to be, and it must have been gall and wormwood for Watson, who has taken such pains with his preparation, to witness an exhibition which is far away beneath what Jacomar is capable of as demonstrated by his track work. Ferguson is to be warmly congratulated on the brilliant success of Shining Way, and all sportsmen would be delighted to know that Lady Barrett's anticipation expressed to this popular trainer when the trophy was presented was likely to come true, to the effect that after Shining Way's excellent display in the Aga Khan Cup the Viceroy's Cup was assured for the stable.

The Arab Pony Derby, another of the big races, which is usually a fairly open and interesting event, fizzled down this year into a match between two—Baloz and Zaki Pasha. They had already met within the past few days on practically the same terms, and on both occasions Mr. R. R. S.'s little chestnut beat Baloz. These two performances were the means of Zaki Pasha being a strong public fancy and he was heavily supported in consequence. There was one good thing in the afternoon sticking out, and that was Zak. Baloz, however, became enveloped with a fit of almost supernatural energy and activity. He not only showed that he was capable when in the vein to give poor little Zak an unmerciful trouncing, but did his best to shew the head off his little chestnut rival *en passant*, which act of intemperate vengeance well-nigh cost him the race, and had the issue been in the hands of a less capable horseman than Ruiz, Baloz's number would certainly not have come out on top. Ruiz's handling of the situation was a clever tactful bit of horsemanship which was much appreciated by the onlookers.

Yvette was the only absentee from the Autumn Plate which was annexed by Mr. Pitt's second string Impecunious. Mr. Pitt has been phenomenally successful with his brace of third-raters. This gentleman and his trainer display superb generalship in the placing of this mediocre pair, and with their invariable postage stamp allotments have won more races in a given time at most remunerative odds than stables whose long strings can be counted by the fingers.

Paul Pry and Borgie were most favoured by the public and their discrimination was not misplaced, finishing third and second respectively in a very fine well-contested race.

There was plenty of fun and excitement in the other six events, but we have again to plead want of space and time for extended comments on the same.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.
Division III.
2-45 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Mana's HONGKONG, 8-5, Brown ... 1
Capt. E. B. Egerton's BEZAR BEG, 9-0, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Shaik Esmail's SAYEL, 7-7, Mujeed ... 3
Mr. Shaik Esmail's SHATRA, 8-7, Native ... 4

Also Ran:—Monitor 9-0, Hill; Abdul 8-11, Purtoosingh; Matador 8-11, McGlone; Highborn 8-11, Bowley; Alman 8-7, Kaikhosroo; Fareed Beg 8-7, Ferguson; Cash Boy 8-7, Native; Paymaster 8-7, Etul; Vadhia 8-5, Zammil; Sherali 8-1, Pratt; Crescent ed. 8-0, Fahad; Jingle 7-10, Abbas.

The Race.—Matador, Hongkong, Shastra, and Bezar Beg were in the front line to near the bend, when Hongkong took the lead and Matador was done with. A good race down the straight resulted in Hongkong winning by a neck—¾—neck.

Time.—1 min. 24 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places. Rs. 11, Rs. 44, Rs. 40-8.

Total Investments.—Win. Rs. 5,280. Place, Rs. 6,360.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.
3-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Capt. K. O. Goldie's PRINCIPAL, 10-0, Brown ... 1
Capt. A. Meynell's GOOD SUCCESS, 9-0, Mr. Crawford ... 2
Capt. E. B. Egerton's FLYING BIRD, 8-13, Ruiz ... 3
Mr. Toogood's NASIRABAD, 8-11, Hoyt ... 4

Also Ran: Ali Baba 10-12, Kamad; Duhallow ed. 9-12, Capt. Meynell; Ambassador 9-10, Southall; Aden 9-10, Ferguson; Pepul 7-11 Kaikhosroo.

The Race.—Ali Baba and Principal led out. At the five furlongs the order was Principal, Flying Bird, Pepul, Ali Baba. Principal was never threatened and won comfortably by 1¾ lengths—¼—head. Time—1min. 22 3-5secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14-8. Rs. 44, Rs. 21-8. Total Investments. Win Rs. 6,700. Place Rs. 8,100. Real Good trod on the heels of Tajilmulook, stumbled and dislodged Kaikhosroo.

THE LANOWLI PLATE. 3-40 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

Distance—1 mile.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradas's SPARROW HAWK, 8-2, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. Dara Cowasji's TERROR, 8-0, Brown ... 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradas's GALIARD, 7-0, Hoyt ... 3
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradas's TAJILMULOOK, 9-1, Sampson ... 4

Also Ran.—Money Gold, 9-4, Pratt: Real Gold 8-1, Kaikhosroo.

The Race.—Galiard led followed by Money Gold and Sparrow Hawk. At the six furlongs Terror moved up second and Tajilmulook third. At the half-mile Galiard was leading with Terror and Tajilmulook next. Sparrow showed up at the bend and passing the leaders down the straight, won by ½ length—neck—5. Time—1min. 3-5secs.

Totes Paid: Win Rs. 45-8. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 17. Total Investments: Win Rs. 7,350. Place Rs. 5,340.

THE AINTREE PLATE. 4-5 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap Steeplechase for Horses.

Distance—About 2¾ miles.

Mr. J. Crawford's MARTHA II, 11-10, Scott ... 1
Capts. Patrickson and the Hon. C. Follows' DAISY PRIAM, 11-7, Capt. Jackson ... 2
Mr E. F. Neilson's TERRA FIRMA, 10-0, Randall ... 3

Red Shot passed the post first, but was disqualified for going the wrong side of a flag at the 5 furlongs.

The Race.—After taking the water jump the order was Martha, Red Lucifer, Red Shot, Terra Firma, Daisy Priam. At the 6 furlongs the first three were well together, with a big gap between Terra Firma and the rest. Martha and Red Lucifer were together at the commencement of the second round. At the 10 furlongs Martha took a 3 lengths lead and at the mile Red Lucifer came down taking a jump. At the 6 furlongs Red Shot ran up to Martha and when they reached the 5 furlongs had established a substantial lead. It was about here Williams blundered by going the wrong side of the flag which resulted in disqualification. Daisy Priam finished 10 lengths behind Martha. Time—6mins. 1 1-5secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 36-8. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 17-8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 2,800. Place Rs. 1,300.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. 4-35 p.m.

A cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E, and Rs. 10,000 from found. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000 and third, 1,000; For Horses, W. A. & C. Allowances:—Horses which have not since 31st March, 1912, won an aggregate of Rs. 17,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000, 2lbs. Rs. 9,000, 16lbs.; Rs. 4,000, 2lbs.

Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SHINING WAY, 9-3, Ferguson ... 1
H. H. the Kour Saheb's JACOMAR, 8-1, Pratt ... 2
Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD, 8-1, Sampson. 3
Mr. R R S's MAYFOWL, 9-3, Brown ... 4

Also Ran.—Melliot 8-5, Mujeed, Royal Sym 8-3, Ruiz. ...

The Race.—On rounding the first turn the order was Jacomar, Melliot, Cherrywood, Mayfowl, Shining Way. At the mile Cherrywood and Mayfowl passed Melliot, Jacomar being about three lengths in the lead. At the six furlongs Mayfowl reduced Jacomar's lead to one length, and nearing the three furlongs Shining Way crept up into third place. Down the straight Ferguson set Shining Way going and won comfortably by 1½ lengths—½—1½ Time—2mins. 37 1-5secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 84-8. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 14.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 9,050. Place Rs. 6, 710.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.
5-5' p.m

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,500 or over, previous to 1st January, 1914. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st December, 1913, of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or since 31st March, 1912, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or over, 4lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7lbs.; oftener of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12lbs.; (Not accumulative).

Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies landed since 1st July, 1913, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs., in addition to any landing allowance.

Distance 6 Furlongs.

Messrs. Goculdas and Mathooradas's BALOZ, 9-10, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ZAKI PASHA, 9-2, Brown ... 2
Genl. N. O. Khan's REAM. 8-4, Bowley ... 3
Mr. Abdoola Faraa's MALSTER, 9-5, Zammil ... 4

Also Ran:—Master Bill 9-5, Ferguson; Fado 8-12, Hill; Raspberry 8-11, Pratt; Cyprus 7-11, Purtoosingh.

The Race.—From a level start Master Bill and Zaki Pasha were the first to break the line, followed by Cyprus and Ream. At the three furlongs Zaki was leading and down the straight Baloz put in a determined challenge and won by a head—3 lengths—¼.

Time.—1 min. 21 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win. Rs. 54. Places, Rs. 15, Rs. 12. Rs. 28.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 11,700. Place, Rs. 10,610.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.
Division II.
3-35 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's KAISER, 9-0, Pratt ... 1*
Mr. Abdoola Faraa's CARDIFF, 7-11, Zammil ... 1*
Mr. E. P. Nazareth's ROYALIST, 8-3, Abbas ... 3
Mr. T. Harrison's AYE AYE SIR, 9-2, Harrison ... 4

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Jawan 9-2, Brown; Red Flag 9-2, Hill; Columbus 8-13, Ruiz; Saood 8-12, Purtoosingh; Pretender II 8-12, Hoyt; Guldasta 8-4, McGlone; Vellard 8-3, Ferguson; Quality 8-0, Etul; Arabian Consul 8-0, Native; Meteor 7-13, Kamad; Investment 8-0, Fahad, Crocodile 7-12, Mujeed.

The Race.—Kaiser and Vellard showed the way. At the bend the latter fell back and Cardiff, Royalist and Aye Aye Sir chased the leader. Kaiser just managed to stay it out, Cardiff apparently got up in the last stride and the judge returned a dead-heat—1|—1¼.

Time.—1 min. 24 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 382, Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 100.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 7,470. Places Rs. 7,500.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.
6-5 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 7-0, Purtoosingh ... 1
Mr. Mr. Goculdas's BORGIE, 7-5, Sampson. 2
Mr. Kelso's PAUL PRY, 10-4, Hill ... 3
Mr. R. R. S's LITHOSTAN. 9-9, Brown... 4

Also Ran.—Chobham 9-12, Southall; Forfeit 9-7, Ruiz; Little Speed 8-2, Melson; Grand Boy 7-4, Mujeed.

The ...Race.—Impecunious bolted with her feather-weight and scraped home by a head—1½ Time 1 min 15 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 80.—Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16, Rs. 15-8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 6,790.* Place Rs. 6,880.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.
Division I.
6-35 p.m

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faraa's DURBAN, 8-5, Zammil ... 1
Mr. Bader bin Alwash's DHAIDAN, 9-0, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BEETHOVEN, 8-5, Ruiz 3
Capt. S. S. Hayne's ARABIAN SPOT, 8-5, Hoyt ... 4

Also Ran:—Anaz 8-13, Ferguson; Mars 8-10, Mujeed; Saidan 8-8, Hill; Small Diamond 8-4, Sampson; Newmarket 8-3, Brown; Lord Satu 8-3, Harrison; Agent 8-1, Etul; Engine 8-1, Bowley; Flying Machine 8-1, Kamad; Sirmust 7-3, Native; Maurice 8-0, Pratt; Precent 7-11, Southall.

The Race.—Light was failing and in the big bunched up field it was difficult to see the colours. Dhaidan and Sirmust appeared to be in the lead to the bend, when Durban came through and won easily by 2½ lengths—neck—½.

Time,—1 min. 23 4-5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 57-8. Places, Rs. 21, Rs. 102, Rs. 38.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 8,690. Place, Rs. 8,050.

EIGHTH DAY.

SECOND ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 5th September.)

The second entries which closed on Monday, 31st August are:—

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 18.

19. Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Refresher 14-2, (aged).

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 19.

20. Maharaj Kumar Vijay Sinhjee's b a us g Grand Boy (aged).

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance.

1st Entries 24.

25. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Bhatty Chief (5 years).
26. Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Husaa (5 years)
27. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years).

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 38.

39. Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (4 years).
40. Messrs. Mahomed Jamal and Mahomed A. Nanjee's ch a h Nawabzada 14-0 (5 years).
41. Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph (6 years).
42. Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 13-3½ (4 years).
43. Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½ (4 years).
44. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel (aged).

BOMBAY RACES.

DATES OF NEXT SEASON'S FIXTURES.

EXTRA MEETINGS.

1st Extra Meeting, Saturday 19th December 1914.
2nd Extra Meeting, Saturday, 26th December, 1914.
3rd Extra Meeting, Thursday, 31st December 1914.
4th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 2nd January 1915.
5th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 9th January, 1915.
6th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 16th January 1915.
7th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 23rd January, 1915.
8th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 30th January 1915.
9th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 6th February 1915.

BOMBAY RACES:

1st Day, Wednesday, 10th February 1915.
2nd Day, Saturday, 13th February 1915.
3rd Day, Wednesday, 17th February 1915.
4th Day, Saturday, 20th February 1915.
5th Day, Wednesday, 24th February 1915.

EXTRA MEETINGS:

10th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 27th February 1915.
11th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 6th March 1915.
12th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 13th March 1915.
13th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 20th March 1915.

CRUSHING INDICTMENT OF GERMANY.

SIR E. GREY'S WORK FOR PEACE.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

One of the most important collections of diplomatic correspondence ever made public was issued on the night of the 5th instant by the Foreign Office in the form of a Blue Book. Were any justification required for the course which the Government have been compelled to adopt in declaring war on Germany, these documents would supply it.

The Blue Book consists of 159 documents, beginning with a dispatch from Sir. Edward Grey to the British Ambassador at Berlin, dated July 20, 1914, and ending with the British ultimatum to Germany on August 4. Every document requires careful persual—more careful, perhaps, than is possible at this hour of tense expectation.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

On July 25 an important dispatch was received from the British Ambassador in St Petersburg summarizing a conversation with the Russian Foreign Minister. M. Sazonoff expressed the belief that Austrian action was in reality directed against Russia. He did not believe that Germany really wanted war, but her attitude would be decided by that of England. If England took her stand firmly with France and Russia there would be no war. Otherwise rivers of blood would flow, and England would in the end be dragged to war. The British Ambassador argued that England could mediate more effectively as a friend who if her counsels of moderation were disregarded, might be converted into an ally, than if she were to declare herself Russia's ally at once. M. Sazonoff replied "that, unfortunately, Germany was convinced that the could count upon British neutrality."

On the same day the German Foreign Secretary declared to the British Charge d'Affaires at Berlin that Austria-Hungary "wished to give the Servians a lesson," and meant to take military action. He admitted that the Servian Government "could not swallow certain of the Austrian-Hungarian demands."

Simultaneously with this dispatch came a telegram from the British Ambassador in Rome, informing Sir Edward Grey that nothing short of the unconditional acceptance of the Austro-Hungarian Note to Servia could restrain Austria-Hungary, and adding, "There is reliable information that Austria intends to seize the Salonika Railway."

In the meantime Russia had already urged the utmost moderation on the Servian Government. Sir Edward Grey communicated to the British Charge d'Affaires at Belgrade declarations made by the Servian Minister in London at the Foreign Office. The Servian Minister stated that if the result of the enquiry at Serajevo, into the assassination of the Archduke—"on inquiry conducted with so much mystery and secrecy,"—were to disclose the complicity of any individuals on Servian territory, the Servian Government would give satisfaction; but that if Austria-Hungary were to transport the question on to political ground no independent State could submit to her dictation. The Minister mentioned the fact that both the assassins of the Archduke were Austrian subjects, that one of them had been in Servia, "and that the Servian authorities, considering him suspect and dangerous, had desired to expel him, but on applying to the Austrian authorities found that the latter protected him, and said that he was an innocent and harmless individual."

On July 26 the British Ambassador in Vienna reported the confident belief of the German Ambassador, Herr von Techirschky, that Russia would keep quiet during the chastisement of Servia, because Russia would not be so imprudent as to take a step which would probably result in questions such as the Swadish, Polish, Ruthene, Rumanian, and Persian questions being brought into the melting pot. France, too, was not at all in a condition for facing war."

On July 27 the British Ambassador in Vienna reported his impression, after conversation with all the Ambassaders of the Great Powers, "that the Austro-Hungarian Note to Servia was so drawn up as to make war inevitable, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government are fully resolved to have war with Servia."

GERMAN OBSTRUCTION.

During this time the British Ambassadors in various capitals were discussing with the Governments to which they were accredited Sir Edward Grey's proposal for mediation by the four Powers. The German Foreign Secretary replied that the suggested meeting of Ambassadors in London would practically amount to a court of arbitration, and could not be called together except at the request of Austria-Hungary and Russia. He could not therefore fall in with the suggestion, however much he might wish to work for the maintenance of peace. On the same day the German Ambassador nevertheless, informed Sir Edward Grey that the German Government would accept "in principle" mediation the four Powers, "reserving, of course, the right of Germany to help Austria in case of attack. Sir Edward Grey answered that the Servian reply to the Austrian ultimatum went farther than could have been expected to meet the Austrian demands, that Russia had evidently exercised conciliatory influence at Belgrade, and that "it was really at Vienna that moderating influence was now required."

On the same day, July 27, Sir Edward Grey urged upon Count Mensdorff that the consequences of Austrian-action might be incalculable, and pointed out that the British Government "had felt unable" to let the Fleet disperse.

On July 28 the Russian Ambassador informed the Foreign Office that if direct explanations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were to prove impossible, Russia would accept the British proposal or any other proposal of a kind that would bring about a favourable solution of the conflict. A warning had been conveyed to Austria-Hungary on the previous day by the Russian Ambassador in Vienna, that if war should break out with Servia it would be impossible to localize it, "for Russia was not prepared to give way again, as she had done on previous occasions, especially during the annexation crisis of 1909." Nevertheless, Austria-Hungary declared war. Germany had temporized and declined to preach moderation at Vienna, while professing readiness to work for the prevention of war between the Great Powers. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin assured the British Ambassador that "a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither wanted nor was in a position to make war." "I think," added Sir Edward Goschen significantly in his report to Sir Edward Grey, that "that opinion is shared by many people" in Berlin.

Acting in this belief, Austria-Hungary declined on July 26 a Russian suggestion that the conflict should be settled directly between the Russian Foreign Minister and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Russia then expressed the view that a conference of the less interested Powers in London would be the only means of averting an extension of the conflict, Austria-Hungary, however, declined this suggestion on the plea that "events had marched too rapidly." On July 29 Sir Edward Grey took an opportunity to speak his mind to the German Ambassador in London. If Germany became involved in war, and then France, said Sir Edward Grey, the issue might be so great that it would involve all European interests; and he did not wish the friendly tone of the conversation to mislead the Ambassador into thinking that England would stand aside.

WANING HOPE.

Hope of preventing a general war was rapidly waning. The German belief that England would or could be induced to remain neutral dominated the situation. Its persistence, in spite of Sir Edward Grey's warnings is explained by the astounding proposal addressed to Great Britain by the German Imperial Chancellor through the British Ambassador in Berlin on July 29. The unprecedented effrontery of this proposal necessitates reproduction in *extenso* of the British Ambassador's dispatch:—

SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin*, July 29, 1914.

I was asked to call upon the Chancellor to-night. His Excellency had just returned from Potsdam.

He said that should Austria be attacked by Russia, a European conflagration might be feared, become inevitable, owing to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his continued efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government aimed at no territoral acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue.

I questioned his Excellency about the French colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, however, his Excellency said that, so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgium integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany.

His Excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware, to bring about an understanding with England: he trusted that these assurances might form the basis of that understanding which he so much desired. It had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was, of course, at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which present crisis might possibly produce, would enable him to look forward to realization of his desire.

In reply to his Excellency's enquiry how I thought his request would appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to bind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would desire to retain full liberty.

Our conversation upon this subject having come, to an end, I communicated the contents of your telegram of to-day to his Excellency, who expressed his best thanks to you.

The German Government had not long to wait for Sir Edward Grey's reply. It was an unconditional and indignant rejection of the German bribe, though it still expressed the readiness of his Majesty's Government to continue to work with Germany to preserve the peace of Europe.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

(Telegraphic,) Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

Your telegram of 29th July.

His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms.

What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies.

From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power, and become subordinate to German policy.

Altogether, apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover.

The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We would not entertain that bargain either.

Having said so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of future general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for tying our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circumstances may seem to us to require in any such unfavourable and regrettable development of the present crisis as the Chancellor contemplates.

You should speak to the Chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be *ipso facto* improved and strengthened. For that object His Majesty's Government will work with all sincerity and good will.

And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangements to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, though the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochment between the Powers than has been possible hitherto.

The German Imperial Chancellor received this communication "without comment," and remarked only that he would like to reflect upon it before giving an answer. Meanwhile the German Ambassador in London informed Sir Edward Grey that as a result of suggestions by the German Government a conversation had taken place at Vienna between the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador, and that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to converse with the Russian Foreign Minister. In a dispatch to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Edward Grey expressed his great satisfaction at the resumption of these discussions, and instructed the Ambassador to tell M. Sazonoff that England earnestly hoped he would encourage them.

AN EXTREME PROPOSAL.

Following up this dispatch, Sir Edward Grey sent the following telegram to the British Ambassador at Barlin. It showed the extreme length to which England was prepared to go for the sake of peace—even to the length of cutting herself loose from Russia and Frence in case those Powers should prove intractable. The telegram ran:—

SIR EDWARD GREY TO SIR E. GOSCHEN.

(Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I hope that the conversations which are now proceeding between Austria and Russia may lead to a satisfactory result. The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia. It has occurred to me that in the event of this mistrust preventing a solution being found by Vienna and Petersburgh, Germany might sound Vienna, and I would undertake to sound St. Petersburgh, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested Powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. As your Excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them. Russia might be informed by the four Powers that they would undertake to prevent Austrian demands going the length of impairing Servian sovereignty and integrity. All Powers would of course suspend further military operations or preparations.

You may sound the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about this proposal.

I said to German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it, His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

You can add this when sounding Chancellor or Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the proposal above.

The German reply to this appeal is contained in a dispatch from Sir Edward Goschen on July 31. The German Secretary of State declared that it was impossible for the Imperial Government to consider any proposal until they had received an answer from Russia to the German ultimatum. Russia, as was inevitable, rejected the ultimatum, and Germany declared war.

The remainder of the Blue-book is mainly a documentary catalogue of events too recent to need recapitulation. One passage in a dispatch of August 1, from the British Ambassador at Vienna, states that the German Ambassador at Vienna desired war from the first, and that his strong personal bias probably coloured his actions. Among the concluding documents none is more important than a telegram on August 4 from Sir Edward Grey to the British Minister at Brussels, instructing him to inform the Belgian Government "that if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, his Majesty's Government expect that they will resist by any means in their power, and that his Majesty's Government will support them in offering such resistance, and that His Majesty's Government in this event are prepared to join Russia and France, if desired, in offering to the Belgian Government at once common action for the purpose of resisting use of force by Germany against their independence and a guarantee to maintain their independence and integrity in future years."

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT THE MILLS.

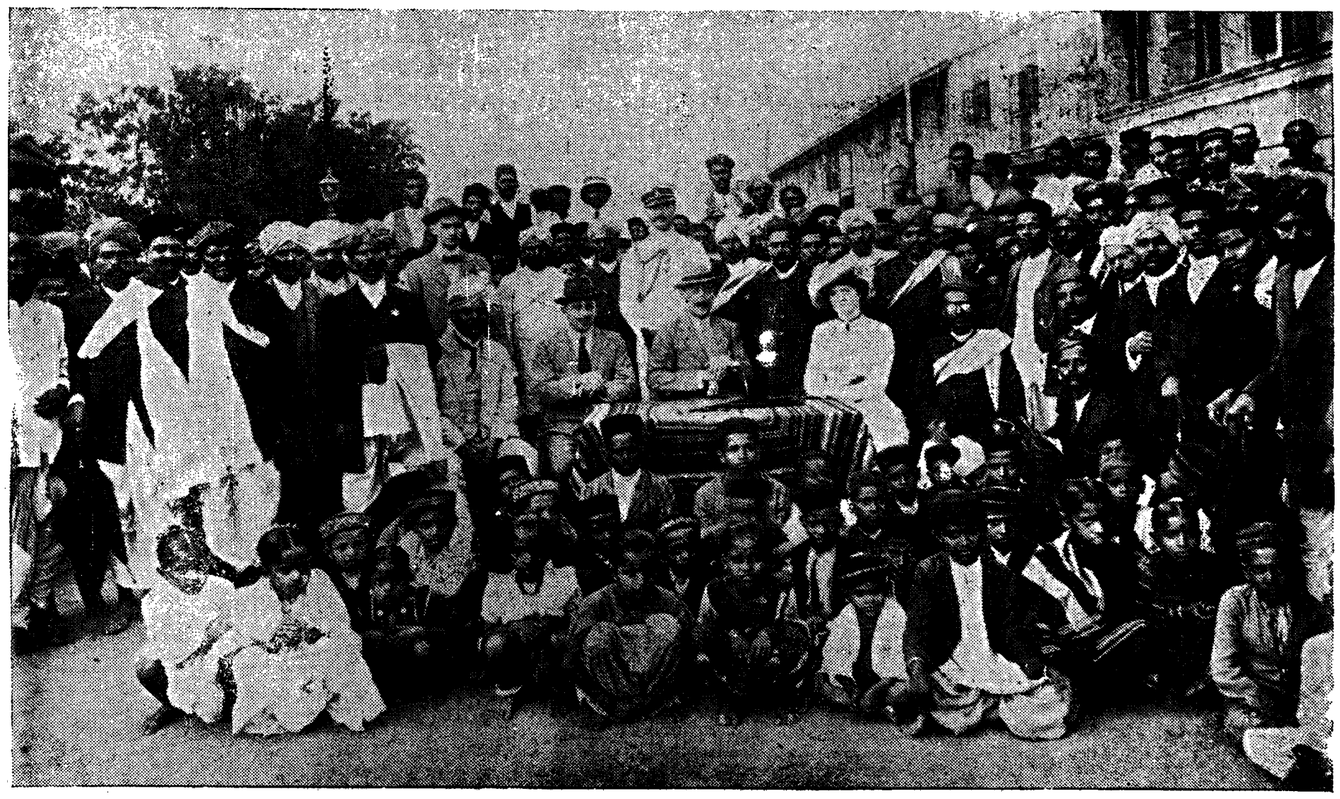


Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar, Bombay.

The group photograph showing Lord and Lady Willingdon with the mill-operatives.

NEW CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL.

BURMA MOSLEMS' VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

The Burma Moslem Association in a long reply to the Secretary, Burma Government, in regard to the bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, submits that the proposed Contempt of Court Bill in its present form is unsuited. The Association is inclined to think that the proposed Bill if passed into law will be aimed solely and wholly against the press which is already secured in tight corner by a number of stringent laws at present in force in the country. The Association respectfully submits that it is against the root principle of law that it should be left to execute to decide whether there has been a contempt of court and to start proceedings against it.

NIMEJ MURDER CASE.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, Sept. 2.

In the Nimej murder case yesterday the assessors returned an unanimous verdict of guilty on the charges of murder of theMohunt and the boy and of abetment against Motichand and abetment and robbery against Bishendutt. Judgment has been reserved, date not being fixed.

ANGLO-ITALIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION

RESULTS OF HIGHEST SCIENTIFIC INTEREST OBTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The Anglo-Italian scientific expedition continues to make a satisfactory progress in the Karakorams. The meteorologists have a general depot and central station at Depsang. Major Wood R. E. and Mr. Spranger have been surveying in the Korakoram pass and the geologists have been investigating the Upper Shyok Valley but have now joined up with Dr. De Filippi himself on the Remo Glacier where some totally unexpected results of the highest scientific interest have been attained. Commander Alessio and Professor Abetti will cross into Chinese Turkistan at the beginning of September for pentilum magnetic observations.

R. I. M APPOINTMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A Gazette extraordinary notifies the relief of Captain Hewett by Captain Lumsden as Director, Indian Marine, and the former's reversion to the Deputy Director in connection with the procedure relating to the Impressment of Vessels Ordnance of 1914.

H. E. Governor of Bengal will pay a short visit to Dacca and Mymensingh leaving Calcutta on the 6th instant and returning on the 12th.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE SERVIANS.

BEFORE THE OUTBREAK.

THEIR WOMEN'S FIGHTING SPIRIT.

I saw a good deal of the Servians, writes Mr. Phillip Gibbs in "The Graphic," when I stayed in Belgrade on my way to join the Bulgarian Army in the first phase of the Balkan War, when I was held up at Nish, where the Servian headquarters had been established, and, later, when two of their divisions came to take part in the siege of Adrianople. Compared with the more stolid silent and sullen Bulgarians, the Servians impressed me very favourably. Many of their officers were gay, debonair young men, speaking several languages fluently, and extremely courteous and charming to the English war correspondents. I sat with some of them one evening before the actual declaration of war in one of the cafes of Belgrade, when they were discussing the plan of campaign and drawing rough maps on the marble-topped tables. Every now and again a group of these would spring to their feet, raise their glasses, and say, "To our first dinner in Constantinople!"

Among those with whom I sat there were two or three—professors from the University who had taken up the rank of captain or major—whose gaiety was a little strained and showed secret anxiety. They were profoundly confident of their ability to beat the Turk, but they were wondering what Austria would do in the event of Servian victories or defeats. Austrian spies were in the capital. Suspicion multiplied them, and set the Servians' nerves on edge. I had been only a few hours in Belgrade before I was arrested for making a sketch of reservists at the railway station, and hauled off ignominously through the town under an armed guard to the police barracks, where I was solemnly interrogated by the commandant, who knew no language but his own. Finally, an interpreter was found who could speak German and who assured me that if I had been an Austrian there would have been unpleasant things in store for me, but as I appeared unmistakably English I might depart in peace.

Belgrade, which has now been bombarded by the Austrians—who were certainly chivalrous in not taking advantage of Servia's struggle with the Turks, and afterwards with the Bulgarians, whom Servia hated worse than the Turks—was amazingly picturesque in those early days of the Balkan War. My first view of it was from the broad waters of the Danube, which flows beneath the high rocks upon which the city is perched—a crowded picture of whitewashed walls and red roofs, of turrets and mosque-like churches. Ferry-boats were crossing from Semlin, carrying over the last reservists recalled to the colours from foreign countries. Many of them were from Austria but others had come from Berlin, Paris and even London. They were mostly city clerks, with the pale faces of their profession, and wore the bowler hats and black coats of what we like to call "civilisation," but the war-fever had taken possession of them, and when they saw Belgrade they cheered with wild enthusiasm.

As the reservists came in from the countryside they were welcomed by their brothers in-arms. Wild fellows some of them were! Soon after my arrival in the city I had to get out of the way of a cavalcade which came clattering through the streets. They were mounted peasants from the hill-country and looked as though they had come riding out of the historic past of Europe, when Attila the Scourge came sweeping across the plains.

The unmounted peasants from Servian villages who had been brought up to join the last reserves were elderly men or very young boys, who slouched about in an aimless way, carrying bundles on their backs, before being drafted down to Nish. Their costumes were of startling variety and crude colours. Many of them wore sheepskin coats, with the shaggy wool inside, the skin decorated with garish embroideries or primitive paintings. Their baggy trousers were tucked into loose gaiters worked with red stitches, and their flat oval sandals were almost as large as tennis rackets. They were simple, smiling fellows—born fighting men, as their history shows, yet with all the poetry and piety of the peasant in the Near East, who is inspired to racial hatred by old ballads and folklore who goes to battle after confessing his sins, praying to his saints, and lighting a candle to bring him victory. I went into a Greek Church at Belgrade and saw young soldiers kneeling before the altars and ikons. Each man before he left placed a candle in one of the iron brackets and stood for a little while with bent head, murmuring a prayer. Women were kneeling there too, weeping silently and praying for the men who were leaving them.

Yet the Servian women have the fighting spirit, and they would tear to pieces any man who played the coward when his country was in peril. Some years ago they organised a "League of Death" to help in the defence of Servia against Austria when the inevitable war should take place. Society women and peasant women practised shooting and learned the elements of military drill. It will be interesting to know if these women are playing any part in the present war.

I remember the recent history of Servia, the brutal tragedy of Alexander and Draga, and the Servian weakness for assassination and secret plots. But my imagination refuses to write down Servia as a nation of cut-throats. They seem nearer to our own type of civilisation than the Bulgars, or the Montenegrins. A hatred of Austria has been their dominating passion for a long period, and it burned deep when Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed by their hereditary enemy. Throughout all the Slav peoples who are within the boundaries of Austria-Hungary there have been many secret societies at work, endeavouring to stir up revolt, and the peace of all European countries has been threatened by the greatest peril in history, because these plots against the integrity of Austria could no longer be ignored by a self-respecting Power.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Proprietors: **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**
Beware of spurious imitations.

Wana-Ranee

The Perfume of Ceylon

Regd

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON

INFANTILE DIARRHŒA

DYSPEPSIA

and **DYSPEPSIA** or **INDIGESTION** of suckling children or those brought up on the bottle will be promptly relieved and most effectively cured by the renowned French Remedy **TROUETTE-PERRET'S SYRUP OF PAPAIN.**

It contains the active digestive principle of the fruit in a most palatable form. A boon to grown-up children suffering from habitual constipation, dyspepsia or indigestion. An occasional dose will keep the digestive tract in a very healthy condition. Papain Pills are for ADULTS.

Sole Agents:—

MADON SONS & Co.,
THE ORIGINAL MADON & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

FOLLY AND WICKEDNESS OF GERMANY.

MR. BONAR LAW IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on August 6th, Mr. Bonar Law, who was received with cheers, on rising to speak on the vote for war credit, said:—

No Minister has ever had to fulfil a duty more responsible or in regard to which the responsibilty was more acutely felt than that which has just been fulfilled by the right hon. gentleman (cheers). It is not a time for speech-making, and I should have been quite ready to leave the statement which he has given to the House as the expression of the views not of a party, but of a nation (cheers). But this is, I think, the only opportunity that will be given for exprssing the views of a large section of this House, and I feel I am bound to make it clear to the House and to the country what the attitude of his Majesty's Opposition on this question is.

There are two things I desire to impress upon the House. The first is that we have dreaded war and have longed for peace as strongly as any member of this House (cheers.) And the second is that in our belief we are in a state of war against our will, and that we as a nation have done everything in our power to prevent such a condition of things arising (cheers). When this crisis first arose I confess I was one of those who did hope that even though a European conflagration took place we might be able to stay out. I had that hope strongly, but in a short time I became convinced of this, that into this war we should inevitably be drawn, and that it really was a question, and a question only, whether we should enter it honourably or be dragged into it with dishonour (cheers).

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

I remember that on the first occasion when, on the retirement of my right hon. friend (Mr. Balfour), when I had to speak on foreign affairs I made this statement, which, perhaps, is wrong, though I do not think so even now. I said that if ever war arose between Great Britain and Germany it would not be due to inevitable causes—for I do not believe in inevitable war—but that it would be due to human folly (hear, hear). It is due to human folly (cheers) and to human wickedness (loud cheers), but neither the folly nor the wickedness is here (cheers). What other course was open to us? It is quite true, as the Foreign Secretary explained to the House the other day, that we were under no formal obligation to take part in such a struggle. But every member of this House knows that the Entente meant this in the minds of this Government and every other Government, that if any of the three Powers were attacked aggressively the others would be expected to step in to give their aid. The question, therefore, to my mind was this: Was this war in any way provoked by those who will now be our allies? No one who has read the White-paper can hesitate to answer that question.

I am not going to enter into it even as fully as the Prime Minister has done, but I would remind the House of this, that in this Whitepaper is contained a statement made by the German Ambassador, I think at Vienna, that Russia was not in a condition to go to war, and in the same letter are these words: "As for Germany, she knew very will what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Everyone for years has known that the key to peace or war lay in Berlin (hear, hear). And at this crisis no one doubts that Berlin, if it had chosen, could have prevented this terrible conflagration (cheers). I am afraid that the miscalculation which was made about Russia was made also about us (cheers). The despatch which the right hon. gentleman referred to is a despatch of a nature which I at least, believe would not have been addressed to Great Britain if it had been believed that our hands were free, and that we held the position which we had always held before (cheers). That, at least, is my belief.

FIGHTING FOR HONOUR.

Now, what does this mean? We are fighting, as the Prime Minister has said, for the honour, and with the honour is bound up always the interest of our country. But we are fighting also for the whole basis of the civilisation for which we stand and for which Europe stands (cheers). I do not wish, any more than the Prime Minister to inflame passion, and I only ask the House to consider this one aspect. Look at the way Belgium is being treated to-day (hear, hear). There is a report—if it is not true now it may be true to-morrow—that the city of Liege is invaded by German troops, and that civilians, as in the days of the Middle Ages, are fighting for their hearths and homes against trained troops.

Remember, that this plan is not of to-day or of yesterday; it has been long matured. The Germans knew that they would have this to face, and they were ready to take the course which they took the other day, of saying to Belgium: "Destroy your independence, allow our troops to go through, or we will come down upon you with a might which it is impossible for you to resist." Well, if we had allowed that to be done our position as one of the great nations of the world and our honour as one of the nations of the world would, in my opinion, have been gone (cheers).

This is no small struggle, it is the greatest which this country has ever engaged in, and the issue is uncertain.

It is Napoleonism once again (cheers).

Thank Heaven, so far as we know, there is no Napoleon (cheers and laughter).

ONLY ONE QUESTION NOW.

I am not going to say anything more about the cause of the war, for I do not desire to encourage controversy on this subject. But I should like to be allowed to say this. I read yesterday with real pleasure an article in a paper which does not generally commend itself to me—the "Manchester Guardian." In that article it still held that the war ought not to have been entered upon, but it took this view, that that was a question for history, and that now we are in it there is only one question for us, and that is to bring it to a successful issue (cheers).

I have felt sympathy far more than at any other time for the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. I can imagine nothing more terrible than that the Foreign Secretary should have the feeling that perhaps he had brought his country into an unnecessary war. No feeling could be worse. I can say this—and weather we are right or wrong the whole House agrees with it, I am sure—that that is a burden which the right hon. gentleman can carry with a good conscience (loud cheers). And everyone of us can put up unhesitatingly this prayer: "May God defend the right" (cheers).

Now I should like to pass to another topic, and that is to consider the conditions under which this war is going to be carried on. I was pleased to hear the Prime Minister the other day say that he realised, as we all must realise, that in a country situated like ours the development of industry and the supply of food at home are just as much an operation of war as is the conduct of our armed forces in the field.

TRADE SOON NEARLY NORMAL.

I am quite sure that there is no danger of a scarcity of food—and that the only danger is the fear of a scarcity of food (cheers). Every one of us must do what he can to impress on the people of this country there is no danger (cheer).

But remember this: this war, unexpected by us, is not unexpected by our enemies, and I shall be greatly surprised if we do not find that at first on our trade routes there is a destruction of our property which might cause panic. That is inevitable, I think, at the outset. Let us be prepared for it, and let us realise that it has no bearing whatever on the ultimate course of the war (loud cheers).

As to the question of credit, I think that the Government have taken the right course. After all, the question of credit really depends upon what we believe is going to be the effect of this war upon our trade and industry. There is a danger of our taking too gloomy a view and by doing so bringing about the very state of things which we fear (hear, hear). If we keep the command of the seas what is going to happen? It all depends upon that; but I have no fear (cheers). Five-sixths of our production is employed in the Home trade. Of course, if the population which supplies the remaining one-sixth were thrown out of work that would react upon the whole community. But, after all, the total amount of our exports to all the European countries now at war is only a small part of our total exports. There is here no question of fiscal reform—we are far beyond that (cheers). Our total exports to all the countries now at war do not exceed our exports to India and Australia alone.

Well, now, consider this: we shall have free trade, if the sea routes are maintained, with the Colonies and with the whole of the American continent; and, unfortunately for them, both our allies and our enemies will not be competing with us in those markets. We have a right to believe not that trade will be good, but that it will be much more nearly normal than is generally believed in this country (cheers).

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION.

There is one thing more I wish to say. This is an affair of the nation (cheers). Everyone would desire to help. There will be a great deal of work to be done which cannot be done by the Government. I was glad that the Prime Minister had already asked the co-operation of my right hon. friends, Mr. A. Chamberlain and Mr. W. Long (cheers), which they gladly gave, and I am sure that I speak not for this Front Bench only, but for the whole of our party, when I say that the Government has only got to requisition any one of us and we will serve them and our country to the best of our ability (loud cheers).

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Wedgwood, Sir W. Lawson, and other members took part.

The Chairman put the Vote, and there being no answering cries of "No" declared the Vote carried nemine contradicente. Cheers greeted the announcement.

MORE MEN AGREED TO.

The Votes authorising an additional 500,000 men of all ranks to the military services and 67,000 officers, seamen, and boys for naval service were agreed to.

The House resumed, and at once went into Committee of Ways and Means and passed without discussion a resolution authorising the payment of 100 millions out of the Consolidated Fund to make good the supply granted.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

LIST OF BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED IN SIMLA SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A Press communique says:—Orders have now been received from the Secretary of State sanctioning introduction in the Imperial Legislative Council of a bill to amend the Foreigners' Act 1864.

The list of bills which will be taken up in the approaching Simla session is now complete. It is as follows:—(1) Sea Customs (amendment) Bill, (2) Indian Life Assurance Companies (amendment) Bill, (3) Indian Post Office and Telegraphs (amendment) Bill, (4) Indian Army (amendment) Bill, (5) Indian Airships (amendment) Bill, (6) Repealing and Amending Bill, (7) Foreigners (amendment) Bill and (8) Indian Universities (amendment) Bill.

The last-named bill will be introduced on 19th September and the remainder at the first meeting of the Council on 8th September.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Steare's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

WAR RELIEF

ANNAS 9 ONLY NOW	5000 5000 5000	USUAL PRICE 12 ANNAS

FRENCH BRIAR PIPES

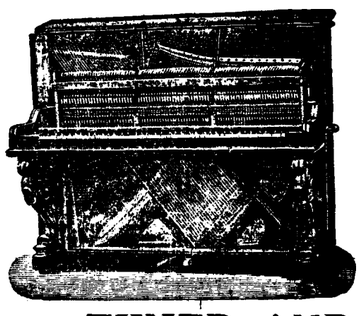
are available at the reduced price of 9 annas each.

For those wishing to contribute something for the comfort of the departing troops.

AT

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY.



PIANOS ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED
TERMS MODERATE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. F. SOUNDY

SEA CROFT
COLABA RECLAMATION, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITIES

FRENCH COFFEE

	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ „ „	„ 0- 8	„ 4-8
¼ „ „	„ 0- 4	„ 2-8

"MOCHA" COFFEE

1-lb. tins	Rs. 1- 2	Rs. 12-0
½ „ „	„ 0-10	„ 6-8

TEAS

	Per tin.	Per doz
No. 1	1-lb. tins Rs. 1-2	Rs. 11-0
No. 2	„ „ „ 1-0	„ 9-0
No. 3	„ „ „ 0-12	„ 8-0

Prices subject to Market fluctuations.

COFFEE Roasted by Gas and Ground by Electricity.

KILN DRIED **FLOUR**

In 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins *Packing charges*
Price Rs. 1-2 each. Rs. 12 per dozen. *Extra.*

BREAD Made Twice a day, by the only Steam-Bakery in Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY CONTRACTORS. **PEARSE & Co.** BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Use . . . . . "The Amulet"
Glare (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
Protector. For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses.
Price

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.
Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
" Kryophyll " " " " Rs. 15
Saves a host of trouble.
SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.
Head Offices:—
19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
Can also obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES
are the perfect scents of the French Flowers.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,
And Six other kinds.
Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world
ROSE SUPREME
(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)
A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.
ANNAS TWELVE 0-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE PER BOTTLE.
Sold every where. Agents Wanted.
FLEURS de FRANCE Coy.
ISMAIL BUILDING, CHURCH GATE STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

TIRED.
WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.
These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.
Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.
Address:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid Market

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.
A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.
It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.
CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
Sole Agent.—T. HARA
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.
Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co.
No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

PHILOSOPHY OF FOOD

THE LATEST THEORY OF DIET.

"A child was born in Teheran, Persia, in 1844; . . there seemed to be not a sound organ is this body; . . . the parents journeyd south-eastwards across the desert to a Zoroastrian temple; . . here the Magi recognised the child as the one who was destined to be the great World-Teacher of the present age; . . . under their (the priests of the temple) care he lived and thrived. Very early he began to understand something of his mission on earth."

This does not herald the disciple of a new religion, says the "Daily Graphic." It tells of the coming of a master-mind of the kitchen whose lore is now given to the Western world. Girdled with a frying pan, so to speak, and full of culinary wisdom, he has come to teach the cook the science of dietetics and the Salvation of the Stomach.

It is natural, of course, that whenever a new cult is sprung on the world its parent is proclaimed a prophet. Yet this master-mind whose advent is described above seems to be more modest than his forerunners, and he launches his message to the English public to-day with less limelight than is customary with modern "masters." In chaste white covers the mission is told in book form—"Mazdaznan Dietetics and Cookery Books," by Dr. O. Z. Ha'nish (Mazdaznan Publishing and Supply Company, 7s. 6d.)—and the story of the coming of the food scientist, born in Teheran, Persia, in 1844, is modestly printed on a seperate sheet and enclosed in the sacred volume by the "master's" sponsor.

TO MAKE HUSBANDS WISE.

The message is essentially of the kitchen and the flesh-pots, but undoubtedly the book contains much common-sense and sound advice, though the bulk of it is given over to food and thoughts for cranks. It opens up a new pathway to youth and beauty for those in the seer and yellow leaf stage; it tells how to hunger-strike, how to gain wisdom from the kitchen garden; it contains a cure for almost every disease under the sun, and speakes of the time when drinks and spiritous liquors are "out of season," when it is no use spending moneyy on them, or when they will act like magic; and it makes an appeal to the carnivorous meat-eater to give up his evil tastes and symbolise strength, like the elephant, through wisdom and vegetation.

The housewife who wishes to master the new cult will have to begin all over again to learn the 1914 culinary doctrine. If she wishes to tempt the invalid in the Mazdaznan way, she will have to put onions as a flavouring in his gruel, and if she wants to instil wisdom in her spouse she must regale him with wisdom coffee made with wheat, barley, rye and numerous other ingredients new to coffeeland.

The woman who wants a complexion of milk and roses will have to gather wild-rose petals by the wayside dry them, and from the scented ashes make a mild tea which should be taken each night before retiring to bed. She must go down on her knees and lick dewdrops from grass-blades, and thus become rosy-cheeked as a child. Women and men too to become rejuvenated must arise before daybreak, walk over dewy grass, dust-covered roads, and in clear flowing streams; pray in the open, sing sweet melodies, run until the body glows, and plunge in a lively pool or lake; eating the petals of the buttercup in the fields, and missing it not to nibble the tender leaves of the sheep sorrel.

FOR FATNESS—AND THINNESS.

The correct diet for every month of the year is set out in the book, and there are simple-life menus. According to the teaching for July, the housewife can have a holiday from the kitchen. Hot mild tea made from wild roses, elder flowers, linden blossoms, and buttercups is the drink advised to start the July day on. "Then take a walk along the still waters of the pond or the roaring flow of torrents, and let Nature wash away the accumulation of waste from your feet," says the master; "eat fruit with bread, take lemon in your salads, cottage cheese with chives, onions and cream, strong spicy vegetables, ripe stuffed and preserved olives, small new potatoes boiled in their skins, and the fleshy will not get any more fleshly, but the lean will grow plump and pretty."

Insomnia sufferers this week must drink a quart of apple-juice made from rain-water and apples before retiring. You may get rid of your bunions in July by wearing sandals and applying raspberry juice; cure gout, lumbago and the like by living on fruit entirely; and get rid of that nasty throat and nasal catarrh by walking in a stream at sunrise, and then running home. Morning dew cure eye-troubles.

Clothes are treated in the "message," and when worn at all they should be carefully selected. At night, "sleep in your Adamic gown, but change your sheets and pillow-cases twice a week, and note the dicerence in health," says Dr. Ha'nish. When out of sorts, chew a pinch of tea-leaves, do not let a person of hastly or uncontrollable temperament cook your food, take a handful of tobacco-strips, throw them into the tub with water, and take a good bath; any clay dirt will provide a good mud-bath, and when you have rheumatism work in a quarry or sandbank for six hours. These are but a few of the health hints prescribed by the "master."

THE ART OF HUNGER-STRIKING.

Mr. McKenna, who confesses himself in a dilemma over the hunger-strikers at Holloway, can take solace from the fact that "fasting is neither a hardship nor a mortification"—that is, if he becomes a follower of the Mazdazan doctrine. In the ranks of the new prophet's army hunger-striking, or fasting as they term it, is part of the curriculum. To hunger-strike scientifically, it seems, is simple, easy, a source of pleasure, and will be accompanied by the best results desired.

You begin by omitting breakfast, then give up all other foods gradually, engage in no controversies, recite your invocations and prayers, place cotton-wool in your ears, and then can fast with joy from nine to twenty-eight days. You need a suite of rooms to yourself to turn life into a glad-some song when fasting, it appears; and if you can't afford it, go to an hotel, a sanatorium, or to the woods. Holloway is not mentioned.

PLUMBAGO AND PENCIL MAKING IN INDIA.

A NEW SCHEME.

A Travancore report has it that an American firm of lead-pencil manufacturers is seeking a concession for the establishment of a lead-pencil factory in the State. writes "C" in the "Capital." How much foundation there is for the report I cannot say, but it is interesting to point out that the exisence of plumbago in more than one tract in Travancore was established very many years ago by the late General Cullen, a former British Resident, and that mines in the Velanad locality, about fifty miles from Trivandrum, the capital of the State, began to be exploited about fifteen years ago by a British firm, employing Cornish miners, along with local coolie labour for the less technical and mechanical operations. Recent administration reports issued by the State contain no references either to the mining of the mineral or to its export, but I am aware that, for some years from the commencement of mining operations, the mineral, though by no means very easily got at, was taken in considerable quantities from good "pockets," to the extent of a hundred tons or so monthly the shafts descending to a depth of 150 feet and being well timbered. Having gone through the various processes of washing cleaning, picking and sorting, the ore used to be shipped to Europe. Assuming the truth of the present report, it is to be inferred that the mineral is still to be found in sufficient quantities and is of sufficiently good quality to be used for the manufacture of lead-pencils, as also that suitable woods which could be used for covering the lead are obtainable in the forests of the State. The latter inference, at any rate, is not in the least far-fetched for it is well known that cedars and other soft woods abound in the Travancore forests. Besides we may safely assume that, if he has made up his mind to manufacture lead-pencils in Travancore our acute relation, Uncle Sam, must have first satisfied himself that he will be able to put his hand on the raw materials and appropriate them at prices which will leave him a decent and comfortable margin of profits as the result of his enterprise. However it be we may be sure that no sane American or European individual or firm would undertake to starr pencil-making in any part of India, without first thoroughly figuring out the chances of success or failure.

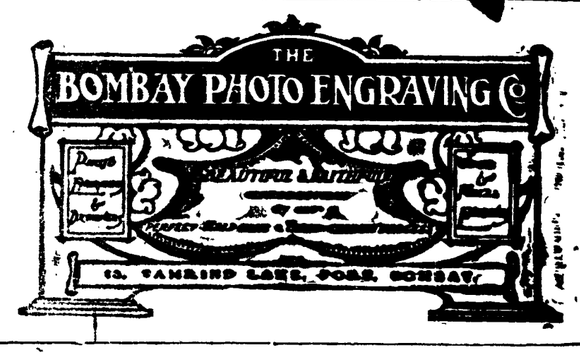
VIZAGAPATAM GRAPHITE.

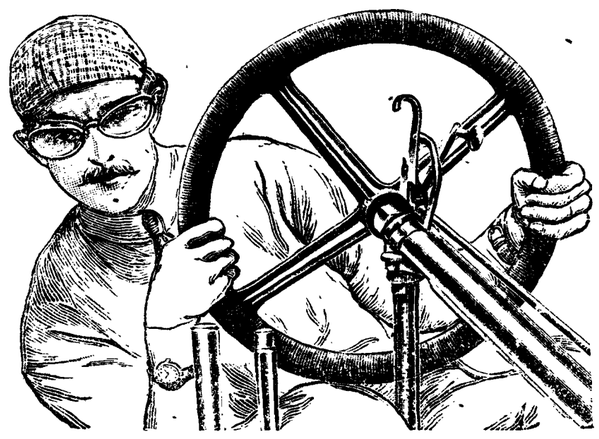
It is problematical if this was done by certain well-intentioned Indian capitalists who about ten years ago, embarked upon the pencil-making industry in the Vizagapatam District of the Madras Presidency. In that district plumbago or graphite certainly abounds occurring separately in distinct beds or in intimate association with other minerals as a constitutent of graphitic gneiss, but the promoters of the undertaking alluded to were given a friendly warning that a lead-pencil industry was not dependent solely upon an ample supply of ore, even of the highest grade. Presumably, the warning went unheeded, for I do not think that the enterprise has yet been carried to a practical stage. Doubtless, had the promoters imitated the sensible example of Ceylon and Travancore and gone in for mining operations in view to exporting the mineral a remunerative little mining industry would long since have enabled the addition of a modest yet inspiring chapter to the still slight story of Swadeshi enterprise, more so as Vizagapatam graphite, if I mistake not, had been favourably reported upon by experts and is believed to be not inferior to the plumbago produced in Ceylon, which island, it may be mentioned, is one of the chief graphite-producing areas of the world and has for very many exported immense quantities of the mineral annually, so much so that its equanimity was not in the least affected when news reached it of the projected Vizagapatam pencil-making venture. Other conditions favouring a mining and export industry for Vizagapatam are the comparative cheapness of its labour and its shipping facilities. As regards labour, it has only to be mentioned that the mining, picking and cleaning of plumbago all represent more or less simple processes, which can be carried out with little or no aid from machinery, whereas the manufacture of lead-pencils would involve the importation, installation and working of complicated machinery, for which, it goes without saying a certain proportion at least of the labour would have to be highly skilled.

GRAPHITE DEPOSITS OF INDIA.

Apart, however, from the problem, still remaining to be solved, of a lead-pencil industry on anything like a scale which would enable it to cope with the imported article which we obtain from Bavaria, the United Kingdom and certain other foreign countries to the annual value of much over rupees two millions, there is the hardly less interesting question of the exploitation of the graphite deposits of India. There is ground for believing that the lead deposits of this country were worked in ancient times, traces of ancient mines having been discovered in parts of Southern India, in Rajputana, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. At the present day, graphite may be found in Travancore, Tinnevelly, Kistna, Godaveri and Vazagapatam, while lead deposits are understood to occur in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Vizagapatam, my enumeration being confined to the Madras Presidency.

With regard to other parts of the world, plumbago is found in the United Kingdom, Bavaria, Eastern Siberia, Canada and the United States in all of which it is profitably worked, being chiefly used in the manufacture of pencils, although it has other applications in the arts being a lubricating agent for machinery and for polishing cast-iron. Deposits of the mineral had long been known in Korea, but exploitation may be said to have commenced on a commercial scale only about seven or eight years ago, the Japanese being most largely responsible for the enterprise, which resulted in 1908 in the production of over seven thousand tons and the export of over 5,000 tons, although at that time only two mines were in active working, the rest of the enterprise having been still in the prospecting stage. Korean graphite however, is for the most part of inferior quality. With regard to South Indian deposits, referred to above, I do not think that there has been any systematic examination, so that it is not possible to say whether they would in all cases repay mining operations. However, it is undoubted that Indian graphite was exported to England long before to-day. Knight in his Cyclopaedia published in 1853, referring to the great softness of graphite imported into England from the East Indies.





MARCKS' STRAP WATCHES ARE A NECESSITY
IF YOU LIVE IN THE OPEN.

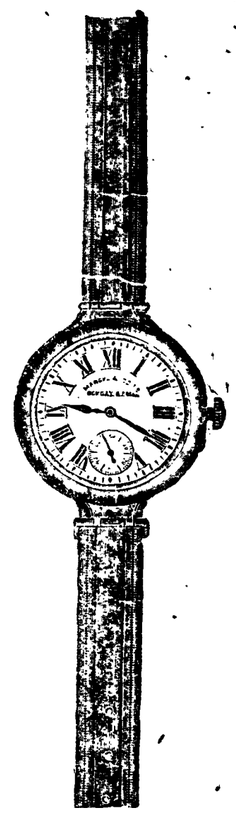
QUALITY

Is our great steadfastness. It is the principle that dominates our business. The intrinsic worth of every individual watch we sell is such as to distinguish it from the character of the average of watches that are made at a value associated with bazaar-dealing.

Watches bearing our name can only be had from ourselves and under our own guarantee.

FOR
THE DISTRICT OFFICER
THE SOLDIER
THE MOTORIST
THE SPORTSMAN
THE TRAVELLER

THEY ARE INVALUABLE AS CORRECT MARKERS OF TIME.



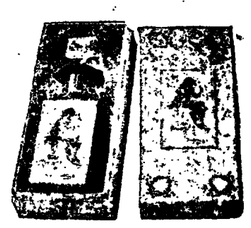
NICKEL—Rs. 25. Rs. 32. Rs. 40.—SILVER Rs. 37/8. Rs. 47/8.
GOLD—Rs. 130. and Rs. 160.
With Luminous Figures and Hands Rs. 10. Extra.
Less 10 per cent for Cash or by V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
Watchmakers & Jewellers,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TREACHER'S
IGH CLASS PERFUMERY
—BOND STREET QUALITY.—

Gage D'Amour Rs. 25.

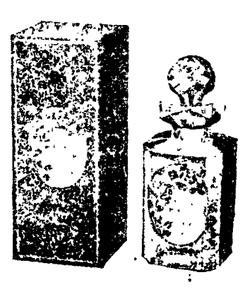
Requisite Rs. 4. Rs. 6.



Reverie Rs. 10.

Plus Belle des Fleurs Rs. 7/8.

Pride of England Rs. 2/12.



Otto of Rose Rs. 3/4. Rs. 5/0. Rs. 7/8

We illustrate a selection of our extensive stock—a selection we particularly recommend as being from the most fashionable and successful Perfumes of the day. The charm of Treacher's Perfumery is its unique note of refinement, and the odour of flowers which it conveys. It distinguishes the user and enchants all who come within its presence.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The PORTRAIT of a GENTLEMAN!

is merely to draw your attention to the fact that

WE ARE

ADVERTISING EXPERTS.

Anything & everything in up-to-date Advertising

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

—NOTICE.—

MOST IMPORTED COFFEES

have **INCREASED** in price

from **25%** to **50%**

LIPTON'S COFFEES

REMAIN AS BEFORE

BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICES

PURE at . .	. Re. 1- 2-0	per lb.
FRENCH No. 1 at.	. „ 0-13-0	„ „
„ „ 2 „ .	. „ 0-10-0	„ „

NO INCREASE IN PRICE

Blended by Experts, Roasted and Ground Daily

Obtainable from all large Dealers.

REFUSE HIGHER PRICED OTHER BRANDS.

LIPTON'S Ltd. (Incorporated in England)
P. B. No. 248—Bombay.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

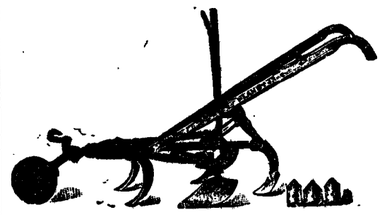
OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times h acreage that could done herwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Eng etc .. only always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.
(STOVE DEPOT.)
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WEST END "Queen Anne" 15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24
Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8
Recommended for Sporting purposes or traveling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

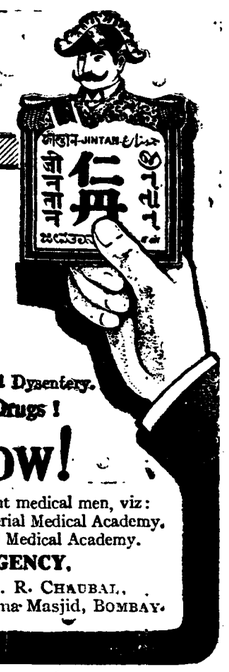
MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver -Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

JINTAN

wonderful Tonic and Mouth Refresher.



-SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN-

As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.

It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR
Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!

TRY RIGHT NOW!

Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz:
NORIHIRO MIWA, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.
ZENJIRO INOUE, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.

Sole Agents:—**JINTAN AGENCY.**

PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

MONSOON LEGGINGS

BEST SOLID BLACK ENGLISH LEATHER
(LONDON MADE)
IN ONE PIECE, NO SEAMS,
Rs. 10-8 nett.
"K" Monsoon Boots Rs. 22-8.

DUNNETT & Co.

BOMBAY.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.